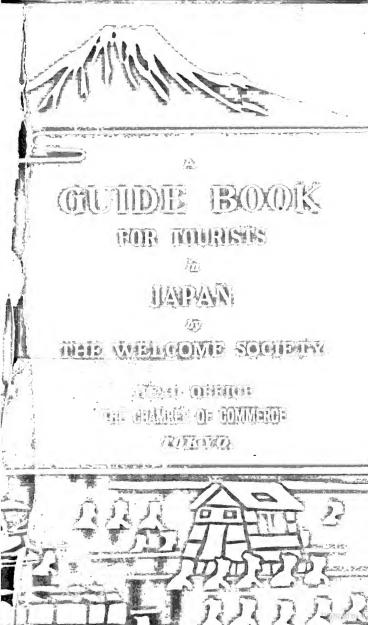
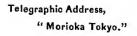


A guide-book for tourists in Japan

Kihin Kai (Japan)







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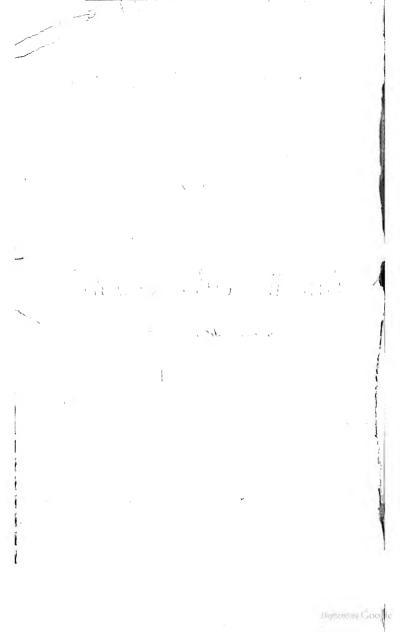
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To C. W. Beebe Esq. from K. Soa may 25th '017



A Guide-Book

FOR TOURISTS

IN

JAPAN,

BY

THE WELCOME SOCIETY, TORYO

Second Edition, Revised.

HEAD OFFICE.
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES

KOBE AND OSAKA.

AGENTS

YOKOHAMA.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha. YOKOHAMA.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha. KYOTO.—The Kyoto Chamler of Commerce. NAGASAKI.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

1906

PECAPI

PREFACE.

THIS Guide-book, supplement to the Latest Map of Japan published by the Welcome Society, is intended to help the tourist in planning his journeys and spending his time to the best advantage, and thus to enable him more easily to see the objects of interest and to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the country. A great improvement has been made in this second edition, to which a description of a portion of Korea has been added. The guide-book may be obtained on paying 50 sen per copy, and will be presented to members of the Society.

The compiler, however, recommends to every earnest tourist to provide himself with "Murray's Hand-book for Japan," an excellent work, compiled by Prof. B. H. Chamberlain and Mr. W. B. Mason; which contains minute and accurate information on travelling and sight-seeing in Japan.

The number of miles stated within brackets generally denotes the distance from the starting point.

The information already supplied from the principal Railway and Steam-ship companies and other correspondents, which the compiler gratefully acknowledges, has, in many cases, proved most serviceable. Further corrections, or suggestions will be highly appreciated.

Tokyo, May, 1906. The Welcome Society.

THE WELCOME SOCIETY.

Established 1893.

THE object of the Society is to welcome foreign visitors to Japan and to render them every assistance during their stay. The Imperial Household patronizing the object of the Society, has honored it with a substantial contribution.

Nearly all the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers in Japan and many distinguished foreign visitors and Japanese are honorary members. The subscription for membership, in the case of foreign visitors, is only three yen, which payment entitles them and their families to receive all the services of the Society without further charge.

The Society aims uniquely at bringing within the reach of tourists the means of accurately observing the features of the country and the characteristics of the people; aiding them to visit places specially interesting or famous for scenic beauties; also to view objects of art, and to enter into social or commercial relations with the people; in short, affording them all facilities and conveniences toward the accomplishment of their several aims, thus indirectly promoting, in however small a degree, the cause of international intercourse and trade.

It should be clearly understood that the Society is in no sense a money-making corporation. On the contrary, its promoters and supporters contribute periodically, without receiving or expecting any return, such sums as are needed to maintain the organization and defray current expenditures; their unique purpose being to promote and facilitate between Japan and foreign peoples such intimate intercourse as will tend to dispel racial prejudice and to break down the barriers between East and West.

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Kyoto Imperial University.

Tokyo Imperial University Hospital.

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Fine Art School.

Sugamo Prison (North-West Suburb), other Prisons and Penitentiaries in Japan.

Houses of Parliament in Session.

Mr. Okura's Art Museum.

Count Okuma's Garden (West-Suburb).

Arsenal Garden (Tuesdays).

Baron Shibusawa's Mansion and Garden (North Suburb).

Mr. Masuda's Okyo House and Garden (South Suburb).

Mr. Kajima's Garden.



THE FOLLOWING PLACES CAN BE SHOWN TO MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES BY LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.

Non-Members, however, who own the Guide-book or the Map are entitled to visit the under-mentioned five places by the Society's introduction.

THE CITY OF TOKYO.

Anthropology Department of the Imperial University (Tuesdays).

Peers' School.

Higher Normal School.

Higher Normal School for Girls.

Higher Commercial School.

Higher Technical School (Tuesdays and Fridays)

First Higher School.

Nautical School.

Blind and Dumb School.

Academy of Music.

Keio-Gijiku University.

Waseda University.

Girls University.

Industrial School for Girls.

Girls Fine Art School.

Academy of Fine Arts.

*Ikebana (The Art of Arranging Flowers).

*Tea Ceremony.

Prof. Kano's Jujutsu School (3 to 6 p.m. every day; 10 to 12 a.m. Sundays).

Police Fencing Hall.

House of Peers.

House of Representatives.

Court of Cassation.

Court of Appeal.

District Court.

*Central Meteorological Observatory.

Observatory.

Charity Hospital.

Asylum for Paupers.

Rice. Exchange.

Stock Exchange.

*Government Printing Bureau.

E bossed Wall-Paper Factories.

Shibaura Works.

Ishikawajima Dock-Yard.

Satake Yashiki Garden (Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co.)

THE ENVIRONS OF TOKYO.

Japan Athletic Society's Fencing Hall (South Suburb).

*Dai Nippon Beer Brewery (do.).

Agricultural College of the Imperial University (do.).

Japan Red-cross Hospital (South-West Suburb).

Yodobashi Water Works (West-Suburb).

Agricultural Experimental Station (North Suburb). *Government Paper Mill (do.).

Oji Paper Factory (do.).

PROVINCES.

Agricultural College (Sapporo, Yezo Island).

Higher School of Forestry (Morioka, Rikuchu Prov.).

Second Higher School (Sendai, Rikuzen Prov.).

Medical School (do.).

Oshima Raw Silk Factory (near Utsunomiya, Shimotsuke Prov.).

Ashio Copper Mine (near Nikko).

Kiriu Fabric School (Kiriu, Kotsuke Prov.).

Isezaki Dyeing and Fabric School (do.).

Tomioka Raw Silk Factory (Tomioka, Kotsuke Prov.).

Hachioji Raw Silk Factory (Hachioji, Musashi Prov.).

Yokohama Commercial School (Yokohama).

Yokohama Dock Co. (do.).

Custom-House Temporary Engineering Department (do.).

*Fuji Paper Mill (Omiya, Suruga Prov.).

Nagoya Raw Silk Factory (Nagoya).

Miye Raw Silk Factory (near Yokkaichi, Ise Prov.).

Miye Cotton Spinning Mill (Yokkaichi, Ise Prov.).

Kuwana Cotton Spinning Mill (Kuwana, Ise Prov.).

Forth Higher School (Kanazawa, Kaga Prov.).

Medical School (do.).

Third Higher School (Kyoto).

Higher Technological School (do.).

Fine Arts and Industrial School (do.).

Dyeing and Fabric School (do.).

Blind and Dumb Asylum (do.).

Porcelain Experimental Station (do.)

Girls Higher School (do.).

Imperial Mint (Csaka).

*Osaka Castle (do.).

Ikuno Silver Mine (Ikuno, Tajima Prov.).

Sixth Higher School (Okayama, Bizen Prov.).

Medical School (do.).

Higher Normal School (Hiroshima).

Marquis Asano's Garden (do.).

Besshi Copper Mine (Besshi, Iyo Prov.).

Tagawa Coal Mine (Tagawa, Buzen Prov.).

Kanada Coal Mine (Kanada, Buzen Prov.).

*Imperial Iron Foundry (Yedamitsu, Chikuzen Prov.).

Medical College of the Imperial University (Fuku-oka).

Miike Coal Mine (Miike, Chikugo Prov.).

Mitsubishi Dock-Yard (Nagasaki).

N. B. In the case of places marked * previous notice is requested. In the case of Prisons and Penitentiaries, the following persons can be introduced: Noble-men, Civil, Naval and Military Officers, Professors of Universities, Members of Parliament. Doctors, Graduates of Universities, Editors and Advocates.

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KANA CHARACTERS AND LANGUAGE.

Abbreviations.

y=Yen. hr.=Hour. min.=Minute.
m.=English mile. rikisha=Jinrikisha.
N.=North. S.=South. E.=East. W.=West.
Inhab.=Inhabitant.

Explanation of Signs.

- foreign food provided.
- ☐ Railway junctions.
- Allowed to alight and take other trains.
- × Telegrams received.
- △ Victuals sold.
- * Shown by the introduction of the Welcome Society.



I. Plan of Tour,

Tourists arriving by the steamers of the Pacific Mail, the Occidental and Oriental S.S. companies and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, from San Francisco; and of the Great Northern S.S. Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Seattle; and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver; and of the Northern Pacific Steamship Co. from Tacoma, touch first at Yokohama. From Yokohama the steamers proceed to Kabe via the Gulf of Osaka.

The steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company, from Hongkong or Shanghai, and of the Messageries Maritimes, the Norddeutscher Lloyd, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Shanghai, land their passengers first at Nagasaki. From Nagasaki the steamers proceed to Kobe via the Inland Sea.

Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, therefore are the starting points whence the tourist commences his tour to the interior of the country according to his plan.

How long he can stay in Japan is the first question a tourist must ask himself before laying his plans of travel in this country. If he has only one week at his disposal, perhaps the best plan is to land in Yokohama and visit Tokyo, Nikko, and Kyoto departing finally from Kobe. If he lands at Kobe he may travel vice versa. Of course this is a very hasty trip and minute observation can not be expected in such a short space of time. If he is able to spend two weeks in Japan he may visit Tokyo, Nikko, Kamakura, Miyanoshita, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara and Osaka, and depart from Kobe as before, or vice versa. If his time is three weeks, he can add to the foregoing list of places, one of the following scenic routes:—Matsushima, Yamada, Ama-no-Hashidate or Miyajima, etc.

If he has still more leisure he can greatly supplement the list of places mentioned above. It would then be a good plan for him to visit some of the famous hot springs i. e. Shiobara, Ikao, Kusatsu, Atami, Takarazuka, Arima, Dogo, Beppu, Takeo and Unzen, etc., or choose some of the following trips:—from Tokyo to Kofu and the Rapids of Fujigawa; from Kofu or Kavuizawa along the Nakasendo; from Osaka to Koyasan Monastery; from Okayama to the Great Shrine of Izumo; from Kokura to Valley Yabakei; from Yatsushiro to Kagoshima and the Rapids of Kumagawa.

If it should be in the month of July or August, an ascent of the world famous Fuji-yama is much to be recommended. Lake Shoji at the N. foot of Fuji is also a good summer retreat. Fishing may be engaged in with success in many places throughout the summer. Especially worth seeing is the fishing in Gifu where cormorants are used instead of lines or

nets. Trout can be also caught in rivers in the neighbourhood of Tokyo and in many other places.

A trip to Hokkaido or Yezo Island is very enjoyable in the summer, and the salmon fishing in the river Ishikari is well worth seeing.

A Majority of the cities and towns mentioned above are connected by railways (the total miles of railways throughout the country are 5,002 miles 11 chains on May 1906) and some by hand-cars or tram-ways. *Jinrikisha* are obtainable almost anywhere in the country, and places not accessible by means of conveyances may be reached by "chairs," *Kago* (palanquin), or on horse back.

1. A Fortnight's Tour from Yokohama.

Date.	
1st	Yokohama (chief open port).
	An excursion to Kamakura (noted for
	the Great Buddha) and Enoshima, a
	Picturesque Island.
3rd	Yokohama to Tokyo (30 min. by rail).
4th	Tokyo (Capital of Japan).
5th	Tokyo to Nikko (5 hrs. by rail).
6th	Nikko (the most famous temples in
	Japan) to Tokyo.
7th	Tokyo to Miyanoshita (hot springs
	and fine scenery) in Hakone (5½ lus.
	by rail, tram and rikiska).

Date
8thMiyanoshita.
9thMiyanoshita to Nagoya (noted for its
golden dolphins castle) $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by
rikisha, tram and rail.
10thNagoya to Kyoto (former capital of
Japan) $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by rail.
11th to 13thKyoto. An excursion to Nara (An-
cient capital of Japan).
14thKyoto to Kobe (Important open port)
1 5 hr. by rail.
2. Four Weeks' Tour from Yokohama.
1stYokohama.
1stYokohama. 2ndAn excursion to Kamakura and Eno-
2ndAn excursion to Kamakura and Eno-
2ndAn excursion to Kamakura and Eno- shima Island. 3rdYokohama to Tokyo.
2ndAn excursion to Kamakura and Enoshima Island.
2ndAn excursion to Kamakura and Enoshima Island. 3rdYokohama to Tokyo. 4th to 5thTokyo. 6thTokyo to Nikko.
2ndAn excursion to Kamakura and Enoshima Island. 3rdYokohama to Tokyo. 4th to 5thTokyo.
2ndAn excursion to Kamakura and Enoshima Island. 3rdYokohama to Tokyo. 4th to 5thTokyo. 6thTokyo to Nikko. 7th to 8thNikko and Chuzenji, good summer
2ndAn excursion to Kamakura and Enoshima Island. 3rdYokohama to Tokyo. 4th to 5thTokyo. 6thTokyo to Nikko. 7th to 8thNikko and Chuzenji, good summer retreat with a beautiful Lake.
2nd
2ndAn excursion to Kamakura and Enoshima Island. 3rdYokohama to Tokyo. 4th to 5thTokyo. 6thTokyo to Nikko. 7th to 8thNikko and Chuzenii, good summer retreat with a beautiful Lake. 9thNikko to Sendai (capital of Rikuzen Prov.) in 8½ hrs. by rail.

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Date	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Hitachi Prov. (coast line) in 9 [†] hrs.
	by rail.
	Tokyo to Kofu (capital of Kai Prov.)
	in $6\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. by rail.
	Kofu. An excursion to Mount Mitake.
	Kofu to Miyanoshita in Hakone via
	the Rapids of Fujigawa—2½ hrs. by
	tram; 7 hrs. by boat; 33 hrs. by
	rail; 2 hrs. by tram and rikisha.
	- ·
	Miyanoshita. An excursion to Lake
	Hakone.
	Miyanoshita to Nagoya.
	Nagoya to Nara via Kameyama in
	Ise prov. in 4 hrs. by rail.
20th	Nara. An excursion to Tonomine
1	Shinto temple.
21st	Nara to Kyoto via Uji (noted for tea
1	plantations) in 2 hrs. by rail.
22nd to 24th	Kyoto. An excursion to the Rapids
	Hozugawa or Lake Biwa.
25th	Kyoto to Osaka in 50 min. by rail.
	Osaka to Takarazuka (famous mineral
	springs) via Kanzaki junction in 1 hr.
	Takarazuka to Kobe in 1½ hr. by rail.
28th	

xviii

3.	Five	Weeks'	Tour	from	Kobe
v.	TIAC	AACCUS	TOUL	TI OTT	TZON

I	hys
Kobe	2
Arima Hot Springs (good summer resort)	2
Maizuru (Naval port on the Japan Sea) and	
Ama-no-Hashidate (one of the Three Great	
Sights of Japan)	2
Maizuru to Osaka	1
Osaka and Nára	3
Kyoto	6
Kyoto to Gifu (noted for Cormorant fishing) or	
Nagoya	1
Nagoya. Shizuoka (capital of Suruga Prov.)	
and the fine Shinto temple of Kunozan	2
Miyanoshita and the beautiful Lake Hakone.	
Atami Hot Springs (noted for its geysers)	5
Kamakura and Enoshima Island	1
Kamakura to Nikko	1
Nikko, Lake Chuzenji and an excursion to Ashio	
(the largest copper mines in Japan)	3
Tokyo	
Yokohama	
Total	
10vai	00
4 Community and Manus from Nortagalii	
4. Seven Weeks' Tour from Nagasaki.	
Nagasaki (oldest open port) and a trip to Unzen	
Hot Springs by steam-boat	3

D_{ℓ}	ys
Nagasaki to Futsukaichi in Chikuzen Prov.	
Musashi Hot Springs and the celebrated	
Shinto temple of Dazaifu	2
Futsukaichi to Nakatsu in Buzen Prov. via	
Kokura junction and the picturesque Valley of	
Yabakei	2
Nakatsu to Shimonoseki via Moji (crossing the	
western entrance of the Inland Sea)	1
Shimonoseki to Miyajima Island (one of the	
Three Great Sights of Japan)	1
Miyajima. Hiroshima (capital of Aki Prov.).	
Okayama (noted for its landscape gardens) or	
the silver mines of Ikuno	2
Okayama to Osaka via Akashi and Maiko (cele-	
brated for the charming scenery along the	
eastern entrance of the Inland Sea	1
Osaka. Nara, Tonomine Shinto temple and	
Yoshinoyama (the best place for cherry flowers	
in Japan)	3
Nara to Yamada (famed for the Great Shrincs of	
Ise). Futami-no-ura (beautiful sea shore) and	
port Toba	2
Yamada to Nagoya	1
Nagoya to Nagano (famous Zenko'i temple) via	
Shiojiri in Shinano Prov. in Nakasendo pro-	
ceeding the beautiful Valley of Kiso	4
Karnizawa (good summer resort) and ascent of	

, D	ays
the Volcano Asama. Kusatsu Hot Springs	
and Ikao Hot Springs (good summer retreats).	5
Ikao to Nikko via Kiryu (noted for silk fabrics)	
and Lake Chuzenji	3
Nikko to Sendai. Sendai to Matsushima via	
port Shiogama	2
Sendai to Tokyo via Mito	1
Tokyo	4
Yokohama, Kamakura and Enoshima Island	2
Miyanoshita	3
Miyanoshita to Kyoto by Tokaido railway	1
Kyoto	4
Kobe	2
Total	49

II, Climate; Time of Yisit.

Japan stretches from 21°48′ North Latitude (the most southern point of the Formosa) to 50°56′ (Shumushu Island, the most northerly of the Kuriles), and from 119°20′ East Longitude (the Pescadores of Formosa) to 156°82′ (Shumushu). The country accordingly extends over 29 degrees of latitude, and more than 87 of longitude. The lands, however, which the tourist mostly frequents, are

Honshu, (Mainland); Kyushiu, (the South-Western shore); and Shikoku, (the Southern shore).

The climate of the above three islands is generally mild and healthy through the year; but, the best time to visit is April and May in the Spring, or October and November in the Autumn. former has the cherry blossoms and other beautiful flowers, while the latter the chrysanthemums and golden maples. From the last part of January to the beginning of March is cold and disagreeable with the exclusion of the Hot springs of Atami, Dogo, and some other winter resorts. From the end of July to the beginning of September is hot and often wet, though there are many exceptional regions cool, such as Nikko, Hakone, Arima and other numerous summer retreats. The late Spring is windy; the last ten days of June and the first ten days of July are the rainy season (Baiu). September is wet, and December comparatively dry.

The following tables denote the temperature (Fahrenheit) of the different regions in 1903:—

Place	Highest degree	Lowest degree	Average degree	
			May	November
Sapporo.	85.25	-3 8 .70	45.32	42.44
Aomori.	87.98	-21.42	49.46	47.48
Nikko.	86.00	-21.24	56.48	49.46

Place	Highest degree	Lowest degree	Average degree	
			May	November
Tokyo.	94.46	-10.44	57.92	51.26
Kyoto.	98.42	-13.68	55.40	50.90
Shimonoseki.	91.94	- 1.98	57.20	55.94
Matsuyama.	94.10	- 6.12	56.12	54.68
Kochi.	95.72	- 6.66	59.72	56.12
Nagasaki.	92.66	- 2.34	57.56	55.94
Kagoshima.	92.12	- 1.98	59.54	59.18

N. B. — indicates the degree below zero.

III. Hotels; Inns; Rest Houses; Guides.

Most of the principal cities (Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka), the open ports (Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki) and other famous places (Miyanoshita. Kamakura, Nikko, Ikao, Sendai, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Takarazuka and Shimonoseki, etc.) have hotels conducted in foreign style. The charge at these hotels is from y 4.00 to y 10.00 or more a day (every thing included except wines); but tolerably good accommodation may be had for y7 to y8 a day. In less important places frequented by foreign visitors, there are semi-foreign hotels and high class Japanese style inns, well conducted and neatly kept, and in some of these inns foreign dishes may be served. Travellers, however, intending to stop

at these places will do well to carry sheets, blankets, and pillows with them. As there are some parts of this country where foreign meals can not be obtained, travellers to those places are advised to take a store of canned provisions with them.

The charge at Japanese inns including lodging and meals is y 1.00 to y 3.00. By "meals" is meant breakfast and supper. If luncheon is required, an extra charge of 30 sen to one yen is made. It is the custom in this country that travellers should give some extra money called chadai (tea-money), the amount of which is optional. But as this has caused much trouble to foreign travellers, a league has been organized by a number of Inn-keepers with the intention of abolishing chadai. There are now inns where no such present is expected.

Rest Houses.—Along nearly all the routes in the country stand small buts in shady places or where a fine view may be commanded. The traveller who rests and refreshes himself in those buts should not omit to give a small amount of money. At other rest houses where travellers may rest for a little while, also some tea money should be paid and in case some services for cooking, etc., are required, or rooms occupied for tiffin, they must pay a suitable charge.

Guides.—In the principal cities, such as Yoko-

hama, Kobe, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagasaki, there are many guides licensed by the local government. These can be engaged through the principal hotels in those cities. The Welcome Society has a number of licensed guides under its control. If a tourist applies to the Society it will gladly secure for him the services of a trustworthy guide. It is a fact that some guides who have not any connection with the Welcome Society, often pretend to be the Society's guides in order to be employed by foreign travellers. In case, therefore, tourists engage guides without the recommendation of the Society, they are advised to examine the latter's certificates and badges which are conferred by the Society. Visitors finding any reason for complaint in regard to the conduct of recommended guides, are cordially requested to inform the Society of any complaints, as this information will assist the Society to make greater improvements in the conduct of the guides.

The wage of a guide, in general, is y = 3.00 per day, but for a party of over two tourists 50 sen is added for each tourist. The travelling expenses of guides, such as railway and inrikisha's fares, must be paid by their employers. There is also a class of attendants called ryoko-boy (travelling boy) whose wages are less than y = 2. There is recently a desire to act as guides among students who are well educated.

IV. Travelling Expenses.

The cost of travelling depends of course upon the habits and tastes of the tourist. If he frequents first-class hotels, travels first-class on the railway, and prefers driving to jinrikisha, he must be prepared to spend from y 20 to y 25 a day or upwards. A traveller of moderate requirements, however, may travel comfortably taking a guide, with a daily expenditure of from y 12 to y 16.

The fare of boats or sampan which ply in all the harbours and land passengers from the steamers is generally 25 sen per head. Steam launches from the Hotels are in attendance at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki.

The charge for *jinrikisha* with a single man is from 12 to 25 sen per ri or 2½ miles, from 15 to 20 sen per hour and from ¥1.00 to ¥1.50 per diem (about 8 hours). From 30 to 50 per cent. is added to the above rates at night, and in bad weather.

to the above rates at night, and in bad weather.

The charges for carriages are as follows:—

Victoria with single horse \$\mu 3.00\$ to 3.50 half day;

\$\mu 5.00\$ to 6.00 whole day

"", two horses \$\mu 4.50\$ to 5.00 half day;

\$\mu 7.00\$ to 8.00 whole day

Coupé with single horse \$\mu 4.00\$ half day;

\$\mu 7.00\$ whole day

\$\mu 7.00\$ whole day

Coupe with two horses y = 5.00 half day; whole day

Landau with two horses y 5.50 to 6.00 half day; y 9.00 to 10.00 whole day

The above carriages are obtainable at Tokyo and Kyoto.

In the above two cities and some other cities and places, electric tram-cars serve for conveyance. The charge on the tram is 3 sen and upward.

The charge for a "chair" or kago which is used in the mountain districts such as Nikko and Miyanoshita, etc., is about the same as the charges of four coolies, and that of a horse is about equal to that of two coolies.

Y. Passports; Custom-House; Public Holidays.

In 1899 the restriction of passports was abolished. Every foreigner can now travel through the whole country without the trouble of obtaining passports. The tourist who puts up at Japanese inns is now only required (as a native is also) to write out his name, nationality, age, and profession in the register according to the police regulations.

Custom-House.—Unless injurious to the object of the Customs revenue, the customs officers afford to passengers as much magnanimous treatment as

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possible. No formal entry, therefore, is required of personal effects actually brought by passengers according to their positions in society, and special attention is given to avoid trouble in the examination of their luggage. Passengers, therefore, must open up every thing freely and give convenience for the above examination.

Public Holidays.—The Customs House, Banks and other public offices observe the following National Holidays:—

- Jan. 1
 ,, 3
 New Year Holidays (Shin-nen Shuku-jitsu).
 ,, 5
 - ,, 30. Anniversary of the death of the late Emperor (Komei Tenno-sai).
- Feb. 11. Accession of Jimmu Tenno (the First Emperor) in 600 B. C. and Promulgation of the Constitution in 1889 (Kigensetsu).
- Mar. 21. Spring Equinox (Shunki Korçi-sai).
- April 3. Death of Jimmu Tenno (Jimmu Tenno-sai).
- Sept. 23. Autumn Equinox (Shuki Korei-sai).
- Oct. 17. Harvest Thanksgiving (Kanname-sai).
- Nov. 3. The Emperor's Birthday (Tencho-setsu).
 - " 23. Harvest Festival (Niiname-sai).

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VI. Sports; Photographs and Sketches.

Game in this country includes deer, boar, bear, hare and a great variety of wild-birds, such as pheasants, pigeons, wood-cock, quail, snipe, plover. To the above is added a number of water-fowl consisting of teal, duck, geese, swan, etc. Licenses can be obtained from the local police authorities on making due application. The charge varies from \$\mathcal{4}\$ 3 to \$\mathcal{4}\$ 30 according to the income of the applicant. The shooting season generally commences on the 15th Oct. and terminates on the 15th April.

According to the regulations of fortifications, any one who desires to take photographs and sketches of land, or sea situated within the limit of 5,750 ken, or about 6½ miles outside of the location of fortifications, should obtain permission from the authorities.

On the Map of Japan published by the Welcome Society, the above regions are marked by red-dotted-line-circles. The following places are included in the limits:—Yokosuka Naval Port; Kamakura (famed for its Great Buddha); the Naruto Channel at Awaji Island; the coast of Wakano-ura near Wakayama; the east suburb of Miyazu near Amano-Hashidate; Maizuru; Ondo Strait and Miyajima Island in the Inland Sea; Shimonoseki and Moji—

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both situated at the western entrance of the above beautiful sea; Sasebo Naval Port; Nagasaki; Hakodate, etc.

YII. Posts; Telegraphs; Money; Banks; Weights; Measures.

The Imperial Post and Telegraph services are well organized throughout the country.

The classification of Domestic mail matter and postage rates is as follows:—

1st class. Letters, per each ½ ounce or fraction thereof, 3 sen.

2nd class. Postal cards: single $1\frac{1}{2}$ sen, with reply 3 sen, sealed 3 sen.

3rd class. Periodicals published more than once a month: Single number per $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof $\frac{1}{2}$ sen; a packet containing 2 numbers or more per $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction 1 sen.

4th class. Books, printed matter, business papers, photographs, Hand-writings, pictures, drawings, samples of merchandise, patterns and specimens relating to natural history, per 3\frac{3}{4} oz., or fraction thereof, 2 sen.

5th class. Seeds, per $3\frac{3}{4}$ oz., or fraction thereof 1 sen.

The dimension of general mail matter must not exceed 1½ ft., in length, 10 inches in breadth, and 6 inches in depth, the weight being limited to 40 oz; in case of the 3rd, 4th and 5th classes; and 13½ oz. in case of samples of merchandise and patterns.

Registration of mail matter is 7 sen extra.

Poste Restante.—Mail matter will be held at the post office of destination for 30 days. The fee is 3 sen.

The rate of postage on Domestic parcels are as follows:—

			radiu	s o nin	ne delive f the s distration etrict.	ame	Without the delivery radius of the same administration district.	Between Interior and Formosa.
Up to					sen		sen	sen
200	momme	$(1\frac{2}{3})$	lbs	.)	5		10	30
400	**	$\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \end{array} \right)$,,)	5	٠	15	35
600	,,	(5	•,)	5		20	40
900	,,	$(7_{2}^{1}$,,)	5		30	50
1,200	,,	(10	**)	5		: 40	CO
1,500	**	$(12\frac{1}{2})$,,,)	5		50	70

The dimensions of a postal parcel must not exceed $1\frac{11}{12}$ ft. in length, breadth, and depth respectively; and $2\frac{11}{12}$ ft. in length in case the parcel does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in both breadth and depth. The weight is limited to $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and the registered value must not surpass y 150.

Money Order. The limitation for one Domestic Order either postal or telegraphic is 50 yen. Fees for postal money orders are as follows:—up to 10

yen, 6 sen; above 10 yen up to 20 yen, 10 sen; above 20 yen up to 30 yen, 15 sen; above 30 yen up to 40 yen, 18 sen; above 40 yen up to 50 yen, 22 sen. The fee for each postal order not exceeding 5 yen called Kogawase or "small postal order" is 3 sen.

Fees for telegraphic money orders are as follows:
—up to 10 yen, 30 sen; above 10 yen up to 20 yen,
35 sen; above 20 yen up to 30 yen, 40 sen; up to 40 yen 45 sen; up to 50 yen, 50 sen. For all places in China where Japanese post offices are established the fee is 10 sen for every 10 yen, up to 100 yen.

Foreign Mail. To Korea and the places in China where Japanese post offices are established, namely: Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Amoy, Soochow, Hangchow, Shashe, Hankow, Foochow, Nanking and Newchang, the domestic postal rates are applicable.

To the countries in the postal union, the following rates are applied:—Letters (not subject to any limit in weight or dimension) per 15 grammes, 10 sen; Postal cards, single 4 sen, with reply paid 8 sen.

Printed matter per 50 grammes, 2 sen (one packet may not exceed 2 kilos. in weight and 45 centimetres in length, breadth or depth. In the form of a roll, however, a packet may be 75 centimetres in length and 10 centimetres in diameter).

Samples of merchandise, up to 100 grammes 4

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sen, each additional 50 grammes 2 sen (one packet is limited to 350 grammes in weight, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth and 10 centimetres in depth. In the form of a roll, however, a packet must not exceed 30 centimetres in length and 15 centimetres in diameter).

Commercial papers (both the limits of weight and dimensions are the same for printed matter) up to 250 grammes 10 sen, each additional 50 grammes 2 sen.

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Foreign Parcel Post is as follows:-

Description.	Maximum Dimensions.	Maximum Weight.	Route.	Postage.
Hongkong Parcel.	Hongkong Parcel. 2 ft. x1 ft. x1 ft.	5 lbs.	Direct exchange	20 sen per 1 lb. or fraction thereof.
Canadian Parcel.	do.	7 lbs.	do.	40 sen (do.).
English Parcel.	{2 ft. in any direction; {6 ft. in length and girth combined.	11 lbs.	do.	$ \left\{ $
American Parcel.	American Parcel. $\begin{cases} 3_3^1 \text{ ft. in any direction: } 6 \text{ ft. in length } 4 \text{ lbs. } 6 \text{ oz.} \end{cases}$ and girth combined.	4 lbs. 6 oz	do.	24 sen per 1 lb or fraction thereof.
Union Parcel.	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	5 kilos.		

Telegrams in Japanese of 15 Kana characters cost 20 sen; and each additional 5 characters or any fraction thereof cost 5 sen, the sender's address only being charged for. For City telegrams, the rate is reduced to 10 sen and 3 sen respectively. For Formosa, the rate is increased to 40 sen and 10 sen respectively. Telegrams in any of the principal European languages cost 5 sen per word, with a minimum charge of 25 sen, the sender's and receiver's addresses being charged for. For City telegrams, the rate is reduced to 3 sen and 15 sen respectively. For Formosa, the rate is increased to 10 sen and 50 sen. Telephone exchanges are organized in nearly all the large towns.

Money.—In 1897 a gold standard system was adopted. The system is decimal. The yen is equivalent to about two English shillings or 50 cents U.S. gold. One yen contains 100 sen; one sen 10 rin. The currency consists of gold pieces of 20 yen, 10 yen, and 5 yen; of silver pieces of 50 sen, 20 sen and 10 sen; of nickel pieces of 5 sen; of copper pieces of 2 sen, 1 sen, and 5 rin; and of the convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan worth 1 yen, 5 yen, 10 yen and 100 yen, etc. It is advisable to carry paper money, or drafts, and circular notes of Banks for long journeys.

Banks.—At Yokohoma, Kobe and Nagasaki, there are the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpora-

tion, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The Yokohama Specie Bank discharges important functions in the field of foreign trade and is much used by foreigners. The One Hundredth Bank has a number of correspondents abroad. The Mitsui, the Mitsubishi, the First and the Fifteenth at Tokyo; and the Sumitomo and the Konoike at Osaka, are prominent banks in Japan.

Measures.—Distances are calculated by ri and cho. One ri is equivalent to 2.44 English miles, and 36 cho=1 ri. One cho=60 ken. 1 ken=6 shaku (1 shaku=1 English foot nearly).

Long measure is called kanejaku. 1 sun: 1.19 inch of English measure. 10 sun:=1 shaku; 10 shaku:=1 jo.

Cloth measure is called kujira. 10 sun-1 shaku; 10 shaku=1 jo; the kujira shaku is \(\frac{1}{4}\) longer than the kane shaku. The unit of Land Measure is the Tsubo. 1 tsubo is nearly equivalent to 4 English square yards; 1,210 tsubo is nearly equivalent to an acre; 1 cho=nearly 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) acres.

Measure of Capacity is masu. 10 go = 1 sho, which contains a little more than 1½ English quart; 10 sho == 1 to, nearly half a bushel, or, for liquids, 4 gallons; 10 to=1 koku.

Weights are called *Kakeme*. 1 kin is nearly 1 lb; 120 momme=nearly 1 lb; 1 kwan=1,000 momme (64 kin or a little over 84 lb.).

VIII. Hints for Travel by Railway.

Travellers are advised to be at the station at least five minutes before starting time, and also to have their money for tickets ready so as not to lose time in changing. Tickets are not sold later than two minutes before the time of the train's departure.

Period for which tickets are available:-

A ticket for more than 50 miles and under 100 miles 2 days

A day is added for every 100 miles or a fraction of 100 miles. Travellers holding tickets for distances up to 50 miles, are not permitted to break the journey; but holders of tickets for distances over 50 miles may do so at certain intermediate stations. Travellers are required to show their tickets to the conductor whenever they are asked to do so.

Children between the ages of four and twelve are charged half price; those under four travel free.

Luggage under 100 kin for each first class passenger; under 60 kin for each second class passenger; and under 30 kin for each third class passenger, is carried free of charge.

Travellers are advised to deposit their luggage and

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when depositing they must show their tickets at the luggage office. If a traveller who has a ticket for more than 50 miles wishes to stop at any intermediate point and at the same time to have his luggage delivered at that place, he must give previous notice at the station where he has purchased his tickets or the luggage will be carried to the extreme point indicated on the ticket. If the same traveller wishes to deposit again the luggage which he once received at the intermediation station, he must obtain at the first station a note permitting such delivery and deposit, or he will be charged for it again at the intermediate station.

If the traveller wishes to deposit packages or luggage, in the cloak-room, he will be charged as follows:—

Under 30 kin... 2 sen per day

More than 30 kin and under 100 kin 4 ,, ,, ,, Perambulators or bicycles ...each 5 ,, ,, ,,

The time of depositing travellers' packages or luggage at a cloak-room is limited to one month from the date of deposit and the amount of compensation for breakage or loss is limited to 50 year.

The transit charge for bicycles or perambulators is 2 sen each per mile and the minimum charge 40 sen.

About every station there are a number of porters who wear red caps. Travellers if they need some

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one to help them, may intrust their hand-luggage to one of these porters and it is a common custom to give them a small fee.

IX. Express Trains. Dining Cars and Sleeping Cars.

The Imperial Government Railway. On the Tokaido Government line, through trains with dining cars attached, leave Shimbashi and Kobe six times a day. Three of these trains are express services and one is a through train proceeding directly (without changing cars) to Shimonoseki. There is an express train consisting of third-class cars. An express train at the highest speed reaches in 133 hrs. to its destination. Passengers on these trains must buy "special express train tickets" in addition to ordinary tickets. Prices of special tickets are as follows:—

First class \$\mathbb{Y}\$ 1.00 (under 150 m.), \$\mathbb{Y}\$ 1.50 (150 m. and above). Second class \$\mathbb{Y}\$ 0.60 (, , ,), \$\mathbb{Y}\$ 1.00 (, , , ,). Third class \$\mathbb{Y}\$ 0.30 (, , ,). \$\mathbb{Y}\$ 0.50 (, , , ,). These express trains call on the following stations only:—Hiranuma, Kozu, Yamakita, Numazu, Shizu-oka, Hamamatsu, Toyohashi, Nagoya, Ogaki, Maibara, Baba, Kyoto, Osaka and Sannomiya. Those who alight at any intermediate stations must give up the tickets; but in the case of these express trains

being converted into ordinary trains by any accident, the express train tickets will be repurchased by the railway. The afternoon two trains have sleeping cars attached. Travellers who wish to use sleeping cars have to pay four yen besides their first class ticket fare. Children under six years of age who do not require separate beds go free of charge.

Travellers who wish to use sleeping cars had better secure their berths two or three hours in advance (this may be done by telephoning to the Railway Station from any Hotel).

The Sanyo Railway.—On the Sanyo Railway between Kobe and Shimonoseki, the through train starts from each terminus four times a day. These trains have sleeping and dining cars attached.

The charges for sleeping cars are as follows:—

1.50 half night for the 1st class

2.50 whole night, , ,, ,,

sen 20 upper bed of the 2nd class

sen 40 lower , ,, ,, ,, ,,

The Nippon Railway.—The through trains leave Uyeno and Aomori separately three times a day. The morning train (coast line) must change cars at Sendai; and the afternoon trains (inland line) have both dining and sleeping cars attached. Travellers who use sleeping cars must pay y = 2.50 besides their first class ticket fare and the

beds are arranged at 8 p.m. and removed at 8 a.m. The other railways are not yet provided with these conveniences. *Bento* (Japanese luncheon boxes), beer, *sake*, cakes, fruits &c., are sold at the principal stations, and at some of these stations sandwiches and other foreign food may be obtained.

X. Passenger Tax.

The following rates are taxed on the passengers at railways, electric tram-cars and steam-ships since January 1st 1905:—

XI. Books of Reference.

The following are some of the best and most popular works on Japan:—

Murray's Handbook for Japan, by B. H. Chamberlain and W. B. Mason; 7th ed., 1903.

Things Japanese, by B. H. Chamberlain 4th ed., 1902.

Japan in the Beginning of the 20th Century, by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; 1904.

Japan Year Book, by the Japan Year Book Office; 2nd ed., 1905.

The Mikado's Empire, by W. E. Griffis, revised ed., 2 vols. 1903.

Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan, by L. Hearn; 2 vols.

Japanese Homes, by Morse; 1904.

Japanese Girls and Women, by Miss Bacon.

The Kokka—An illustrated monthly journal of the fine and applied Arts of Japan, by the Kokka Co.





I. NORTH=EASTERN JAPAN.

1. Yokohama.

Hotels.—Grand Hotel; Oriental Palace Hotel; Club Hotel; Wright's Hotel; Bluff Hotel; Hotel de Genève; Phænix Hotel; Hotel de Paris; Cherry Mount Hotel; Shakespeare Hotel (Negishi).

Inns.—Fukui Chubei; Kono Keiji.

Yokohama, the gateway to Tokyo, was only an insignificant fishing village when it was opened to foreign commerce in 1858. It is now the chief treaty port of Japan with 326,035 inhabitants, and is the site of the Kanagawa Prefectural office. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1905 was y = 334,298,705.

Banking houses, shipping offices, churches etc., are established and there is almost nothing left unprovided for in the way of foreign requisites. The Shinto temple of Daijingu at Iseyama commands a fine view of the town and the entrance of the Tokyo Bay.

The Environs of Yokohama:—**Honmoku** (2 m.) is a good sea-bathing place frequented by foreigners in Summer. Junitenjin Shrine stands on a little

promontory near the sea-bathing, from which a fine view of the lower part of the Bay may be enjoyed. Negishi (2 m.) has a race course on the hill which commands a magnificent view. Race meetings are held during 4 days in May and October. An Iris garden is near by and may be seen in June. Sugita (5 m.) is noted for its plum gardens. Tomioka (7½ m.) has good sea-bathing and is recommended as a summer resort. Sugita and Tomioka may be reached from Negishi by boat. Nokendo-no-Oka. (10 m.) is a hill situated on the way from Tomioka to Kanazawa. From this point the best scenery of Kanazawa may be viewed. The hill is commonly called Fudesuteyama or "Throwing the brush hill." This name comes from an old occurrence that took place in the 9th century. Here, at the foot of a pine tree the noted artist Kose Kanaoka threw away his brush in despair, exclaiming "It is impossible to sketch the charming scenery which lies before me." The pine-tree is also called "Fudesute-no-Matsu."

Kanazawa (Inn—Chiyomoto) known as "Plains of Heaven," is a handsome place possessing "eight celebrated scenes" or *Hakkei*. Beautiful flowers such as camelias, peonies, lilies, and chrysanthemums are to be seen here in their seasons. This place is also noted for its sea-bathing. It is 4 m. distant from Tomioka or 11\frac{3}{4} m. from Yokohama (by rikisha road but two men are necessary). The easiest way

to get to Kanazawa is from Zushi station on the Yokosuka branch line (p. 67), 6 m. by rikisha.

The Principal Shops are:

- Books.—Kelly and Walsh (No. 60); Maruya & Co. (Benten-dori).
- Photographs.—Tamamura (Benten-dori); Farsari & Co. (near Yatozaka).
- Silk Stuffs and Embroideries.—Iwata (Hon-cho); Shobei (do.); Nozawaya (Benten-dori); Shieno (do); Sugawa & Co. (Kaigandori Shichome).
- Porcelain.—Matsuishiya (Honcho-dori); Tashiroya (Benten-dori); Echigoya (Honcho-dori).
- Lacquer.—Kato (Benten-dori); Fukuiya (Honcho-dori); Kobayashi's Factory (Hanazakicho Kuchome).
- Cloisonné.—Musashiya (Honcho-dori); Goto's Factory (Uchida-machi).
- Curios and Fine Arts Goods.—Arthur and Bond Art Gallery (No. 38); Kuhn and Komor (No. 37); Samurai Shokai (Honcho Itchome); Musashiya (Honcho); Takahashi (Motomachi); Goto (Uchida-cho); Ikeda (Sumiyoshi-cho and Bentendori); Konoike (Honcho); Bisansha (do.); Miyakawa's Makuzu-Ware Factory known as Makuzu Kozan (Ota-mura).
- Bronze.—Kato (Benten-dori); Hashimoto (Ota-machi).

Furniture and Bamboo Ware.—Endo (Uchida-cho); Tanabe (Motomachi); Nakamura (Motomachi). Chemists.—North and Rae (No. 79).

Paper Wares.—Hasegawa (Horai-cho); Ishii (Otamachi.)

Horticulturists.—Boehmer & Co. (28 Bluff); Nursery Company (Nakamura Bluff); Yoshino (Yatozaka).

2. From Yokohama to Kamakura.

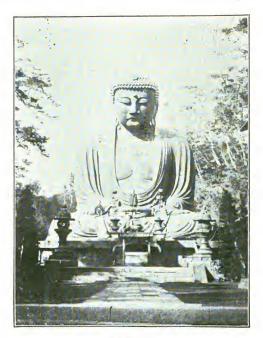
13 m. Government Railway in 50 min. (fares: 1st 69 sen; 2nd 41 sen). The intermediate stations are Hodogaya, Totsuka and Ofuna.

Kamakura (Kaihin-in Hotel; Inn—Mitsuhashi), the site of the ancient Shoguns of Minamoto and the Hoio Regents (from the 12th to the 14th century), is now a mere sea-side village where still remain some old relies. The Hachiman Shrine is dedicated to the Emperor Oin, who was worshipped after his death as the God of War. His mother was the Empress Jingo, who invaded Korea in the beginning of the 3rd century. It was erected by Minamoto Yoriyoshi in A. D. 1063, in return for the divine help which had enabled him to accomplish great successes in the civil war in Oshu.

Kamakura-no-Miya.—This Shinto temple was founded in 1869, soon after the Meiji Restoration, by the special command of H. M. the Emperor in memory of Prince Morinaga known as Oto-no-Miya. The Prince was the third son of the Emperor Godaigo, and greatly assisted his father to free the Imperial House from the tyranny of the Hojo Regents. Afterwards through slanders of Ashikaga Takauji, the founder of the Ashikaga Dynasty, was accused of being a traitor to the Imperial Thron and was banished to Kamakura where Tadayoshi, Takauji's younger brother, resided. The Prince thus having fallen into the hands of his enemies, was confined in a cave dug in a hill-side, and was subsequently assassinated by Tadayoshi's vassal in August 1335. The cave is close to the temple and covers 8 mats in size (3 × 6 ft. per mat). Kenchoji is near to the Hachiman Shrine and is a Buddhist temple of the Zen Sect founded by Hojo Tokiyori in 1251. Its first abbot was a Chinese priest.

The Great Buddha or "Daibutsu" is situated in the village of Hase, a few minutes walk from the Hachimangu Shrine. The bronze image was east in the 4th year of Kencho (a. p. 1252) by a celebrated artificer named Ono Goroemon. The temple buildings have been twice entirely destroyed by storms, once in 1335 and also in 1369, but were subsequently restored. In 1495 the temple was swept away by

a great tidal wave, since which time it has not been



Daibutsu.

rebuilt, and the Daibutsu now sits out in the open air. Its measurements are:—

		Feet.	Inches.
Height		49	7.00
Circumference		97	2,20
Length of Face		8	5.15
Width from ear to ear	٠	19	9.20

	$\mathbf{F}ee$	t. Inches.
Round white boss on	the	
forehead	7	3.47
Length of eye	3	11.60
Length of eyebrow	4	1.98
Length of ear	6	6.54
Length of nose	3	9.22
Length of mouth	3	2.08
Height of bump of wisdom		9.52
Diameter of bump of wisdo	om 2	4.56
Curls (of which there are 8	30):	
Height		9.52
Curls (of which there are 8	30):	
Diameter		11.90
Length from knee to knee	3	5 8.40
Circumference of thumb		0.00

It is said that the eyes are made of pure gold, and the silver boss weighs 30 pounds avoirdupois. **Hase-no-Kwannon** near to the Daibutsu, is dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy. It was founded by the Empress Gensho in A. D. 736. The temple stands on a hill commanding a beautiful view of the plain of Kamakura and the beach of Yuigahama. The Picturesque island of **Enoshima** (Inn—Ebisuya) is 4 m. distant from Kamakura. An electric tram-way from Gokurakuji (near Daibutsu) runs to Katase (2½ m.), the opposite shore to the island (fares 20 sen, 10 sen.). Enoshima has a sacred cave dedicat-

ed to the Goddess Benten, the guardian deity of the island. This place is a good market for shells, corals and various marine rarities.

From Katase an electric tram-way also diverges to Fujisawa (2 m.) from whence to Yokohama (12 m.) may be reached in 40 min. by the Government Railway (fares: 1st 69 sen; 2nd 41 sen).

3. From Yokohama to Tokyo.

18. m. Government Railway in 27 min. (fares: 1st 90 sen; 2nd 58 sen). The intermediate stations are:—Kanagawa, Tsurumi, Kawasaki, Kamata, Omori and Shinagawa. From Yokohama to Tokyo may also be reached by electric tram.

Tokyo.

Hotels.—Imperial Hotel; Hotel Metropole; Tokyo Hotel; Hotel Central; Seiyoken Hotel.

Inns.—Taikaku-kan; Taisan-kan; Kosei-kan.

Tokyo, the Capital of the Empire, is the place of Imperial Besidence and the seat of Government. It has a population of 1,818,655. Length from south to north is 8 m. and breadth from east to west 6½ m. thus covering 21,928,320 tsubo or 28 square miles. Tokyo was formerly called Yedo, and was merely a

collection of several poor villages. In the era of Choroku in the 15th century, Ota Dokwan, a retainer of Lord Uesugi, built a small fortress in the humlets of Chiyoda and Takarada. In 1590 Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Dynasty, came here and thirteen years later he made the castle his military head-quarters. At the time of the Meiji Restoration 1868 when the Shogunate system was abolished, the Imperial court was removed to Yedo, the name of which at the same time was changed to Tokyo or "Eastern Capital." The river Sumida flows through the eastern portion of the City and is spanned by five iron bridges. The city is divided into fifteen districts, namely: -- Kojimachi, Kanda, Nihonbashi, Kyobashi, Shiba, Azabu, Akasaka, Yotsuya, Ushigome, Koishikawa, Hongo, Shitaya, Asakusa, Honjo and Fukagawa. Kojimachi-ku is the centre of those districts, and Honjo and Fukagawa are situated beyond the Sumidagawa. It has four railway Termini, viz:—Shimbashi, (southern terminus); Uyeno, (northern terminus); Ryogokubashi, (castern terminus); and Iidamachi, (western terminus).

The principal sights of the City.

THE CENTRAL DISTRICT.

The Imperial Palace where His Majesty the Emperor resides, is within the grounds of the Castle



Niju-bashi.

formerly called Edo-jo. The castle is environed by a moat, its circle being 1 ri 20 cho or nearly 4 miles in length. The Imperial Building was destroyed by a conflagration in 1873 and the present Palace was newly built in 1889. There are two principal divisions of the palace which are called the Hommaru or "Main Castle" and Nishi-no-Maru or "West Castle." The Niju-bashi or "Twofold bridge" forms the main entrance to the Imperial Palace. The Palace is not accessible to the public. In the surrounding places outside the Castle moat, there stand several government buildings. Among them are "the Law Courts, "the House of Parliament (The constitu-

tional law was issued in 1889 and in the next year the first session was opened.), and "the Government Printing Bureau.

Hibiya Park (foreign restaurants.—Matsumotoro; Sankyotei) is close to the Law Courts and the Naval Department. It covers about 44 acres and the length of all its avenues and pathways is nearly 4 miles. Within its enclosure are pleasure grounds, summer houses and many beautiful trees. It contains a pond, fountains, many flower-beds and an artistic band-stand.

The Hibiya Daijingu is near Hibiya Park and the structure of the shrine is imitation of the "Great Shrine" of Ise Province. It is the headquarters of the Jingu Hosaikai, a society which makes a study of the Japanese Classics and distributes almanaes. The society has about 70 branches in the Empire and it is said its members are over 1,000,000.

The Yasukuni-Jinsha is a celebrated Shinto temple and lies on Kudan Hill. It is dedicated to the soldiers who have fallen in the Wars since the Restoration. A fine bronze statue of General Omura Masujiro stands in the middle of the main road in front of the shrine.

The Yushukan (Museum of Arms) containing many fine specimens of old Japanese swords, armour

etc., is situated in the same enclosure of the Yasukuni Shrine.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST DISTRICTS.

Shiba Park, one of the largest parks in Tokyo, is 10 min. ride by rikisha from Shimbashi Terminus. Here are the famous Buddhist temple called Zojoji, the chief-temple of the Jodo sect, and the Mausoleums of the Tokugawa Shoguns. The temple was built here in the end of the 16th century under the direct patronage of Tokugawa Ieyasu. The remains of the six Tokugawa Shoguns were entombed here and a separate shrine was made for each of them. The interior of the shrines glows with gold and brilliant colours and should be visited on a sunny day, if possible, in order that their minute decorations and carvings may be well inspected. Near here is also a Bazar or "Kwankoba," the largest of its kind, where visitors can purchase all kinds of articles, marked at fixed prices.

The Koyokan or "Maple Club" is situated on a hill in the park. The Koyo-odori known as "Maple Dance" is held at the club where an excellent Japanese dinner is served. The dance is performed at any time (previous orders required); but it is better seen in the evening. (charge: from y10 to y35; dinner y2 & upward per head). A hill called Atago-

yama is near Shiba park and commands a fine view of the Bay and a portion of the City. "Mr Okura's Art Museum is in the vicinity of Atago-yama.

Sengaku-ji.—This temple better known as "the tomb of the Forty-seven Ronins" is situated in Takanawa not far from the Shinagawa Railway Station. In the enclosure of this Buddhist temple are the famous tombs of the 47 Ronins who avenged the death of their master Asano Naganori, Lord of the Harima Province, on the night of December 14th in A.D. 1702. The statues of the brave loyalists are kept and in the show-room of the temple various relies of the Ronins are exhibited. Near here is the well, where it is said that the head of Kira Yoshibide, the assassinated nobleman, was washed before being laid by the avengers upon the tomb of their master Asano.

The Hama Rikyu, a detached Imperial Palace, where an Imperial Garden Party is held during the season of the cherry-flowers, is close to Shimbashi terminus. The Imperial Commercial Museum within the buildings of the Agricultural and Commercial Department is also near the above terminus.

THE NORTH AND NORTH-EAST DISTRICTS.

Uyeno Park (foreign restaurant—Seiyoken) has a celebrated avenue of cherry trees among which stand lofty ever-greens. It has also good walks and drives.

It is 20 min. ride by electric-tram from the Shim-bashi terminus.

Uyeno Park originally belonged to Todo, the Daimyo of Iga Province. It is said that in its general situation the park resembles the town of Uyeno in the above province, therefore the same name was conferred upon the Park. In the early part of April the Park is crowded with holiday-makers who come to view the wonderful mass of cherry blossoms.

In the Park are the Imperial Museum (the best of its kind in Japan), the Zoological Garden, "the Fine-Art School, "the Academy of Music, a Public Library, and a Daibutsu (Great Buddha). Here is also situated the Toshogu Shrine, dedicated to the manes of Iyeyasu, and the tombs of the six Tokugawa Shoguns. The park commands a fine view of a shallow lake called Shinobazu-no-ike which is noted for its lotus flowers. On a little peninsula stretching into the lake, stands a shrine dedicated to the Goddess Benten.

*The Imperial University is situated in the Hongo district and is near to Uyeno Park. Its handsome stone buildings are erected within the extensive grounds of the former daimiate of the Lord of Kaga, known as Kaga Yashiki. It also contains several fine landscape gardens, and the various colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Science, Literature, Philosophy, and a large and fine Library

Building. *The Hospital of the Imperial University is in the same enclosure.

Dangozaka has several noted horticultural gardens, where the chrysanthemum shows are held in Autumn and is close to the above University.

Iriya is celebrated for its morning glory gardens and is in the east neighbourhood of Uyeno Park.

Asakusa Park is 10 min. ride by rikisha from Uyeno Park. The Principal temple in the Park, called Asakusa-kwannon, is a very large edifice dedicated to a tiny gold statuette of the Goddess of Mercy which is said to have been found in the bed of the Miyatogawa by two retainers of a nobleman called Hashi Nakatomo. The temple was founded by the Abbot Shokai in the 7th century, and the present building was rebuilt in the 17th century by command of the Shogun Ietsuna. The Park contains a high tower (Junikai), a fine fountain, the Hanayashiki garden, an Aquarium, and many other amusing shows, such as panoramas, stands for jugglers, acrobats, etc. Within the grounds is a beautiful pond. "The Higher Technical School is near the Park.

*The Satake Yashiki Garden (landscape) was a Daimyo's garden and is now occupied by the Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co. It is close to the east side of the Azuma Bridge.

Mukojima (foreign restaurant.-- Kwagetsu-

kadan) is the general name given to a long enbank-



Cherry trees at Mukojima.

ment on the east side of the Sumida river. It is celebrated for an avenue of several thousand cherry trees which were planted here in the 18th century. When the beautiful blossoms come out in April, this place is densly crowded. During this month Boat Regattas organized by the students of the Universities and other Institutions are held on the same river.

Ekoin Temple where the famous wrestling matches take place is one mile south from Mukojima. It is close to the Ryogoku bridge spanning the

Sumida river. A peony garden called Honjo Botanen is in the vicinity of the temple.

THE NORTH-WEST AND WEST DISTRICTS.

"The Arsenal Garden or "Koraku-en" is within the precincts of the Tokyo Military Arsenal and formerly belonged to the Prince of Mito. It is



Koraku-en.

half an hour's ride by *rikisha* from the Shimbashi Terminus. This garden abounds in winding streams, rushing cascades, steep precipices and gentle ascents. It was laid out by Shushunsui, a celebrated Chinese landscape artist, more than two centuries ago. Here is a beautiful pond in imitation of the famous lake called Sei-ko in China. A house called "Enyotei" in the garden is said to have been used by Prince Mito in the olden times as a meeting-room in which to entertain other feudal Daimyos. Plum flowers, cherry blossoms, wistarias, vines and maple leaves are all seen here in their proper seasons, and scattered about the grounds are many old magnificient trees. "The Kodokan or Prof. Kono's Jujutsu School and the Botanical garden of the Imperial University are a little distance from the Arsenal Garden. The above three places are all located in the Koishikawa District.

The Aoyama Palace is the residence of T. I. H. the Crown Prince and Princess. In the same enclosure with the Aoyama Palace, stands Akasaka Palace where is held an Imperial Garden Party in the season of the chrysanthemum flowers. A Parade Ground known as "Aoyama Renpeijo" and a Cemetery are near to the above Detached Palaces.

CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Holy Trinity (American Church) No. 39 Akashi-cho, Tsukiji.

No. 35

French Cathedral German Church

No. 28 Nakarokuban-cho, Kojimachi-ku.

,,

Russian Cathedral Surugadai, Kanda-ku. St. Andrew's Church (English Church)

Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Imperial Museum at Uyeno Park. Open to the public daily from 5th Jan. to 25th Dec. during the following hours (admission fee 5 sen):—

Jan.	from	9	a.m.		\ from		a.m.
Dec.	j to	3.30	p.m.	Aug.	\ to	5	p.m.
Dec. Feb. Oct.	} ,,	9	a.m. p.m.	May June	1	8	a.m.
Mar. Sep.		9	a.m.	July) "	5.30	p.m.
Sep.	,,,	4.30	p.m.	Nov.			a.m.
				1101.	<i>,</i> ,,	3.30	p.m.

Zoological Garden at Uyeno Park. Open from 1st Jan. to 28th Dec. during the following hours (admission fee 4 sen):—

Museum of Arms on Kudan Hill. Open from 1st Jan. to 28th Dec. except on heavy rain-days, and stormy weather, during the following hours, (admission fee 3 sen):—

Jan. Mar. Nov. 19 a.m. Apr. June Aug. 18 a.m. Feb. Oct. Dec. 3 p.m. May July Sept. 4 p.m.

Imperial University's Botanical Garden at Hakusan, Koishikawa-ku. Open from Jan. 6th to Dec. 25th as follows (Admission fee 2 sen on week days and 3 sen on Sundays):—

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Jan.} \\ \text{Feb.} \\ \text{Deo.} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \text{9 a.m.} & \text{Mar.} \\ \text{Oct.} \\ \text{Nov.} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \text{7 a.m.} & \text{Apr. July} \\ \text{5 p.m.} & \text{May Aug.} \\ \text{June Sept.} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \text{6 a.m.} \\ \text{6 p.m.} \end{array} \right.$$

The Commercial Museum of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at Kobikicho, Kyobashi-ku. Open from Jan. 8th to Dec. 24th as follows except on the day following National Holidays (Admitted free of charge):—

Jan. 8th—Feb. 28th | from 9 a.m. Nov. 1st—Dec. 24th | to 4 p.m. Mar. 1st—July 10th | from 8 a.m. Sept. 11th—Oct. 31st | to 4 p.m. July 11th—Sept. 10th | from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Exhibition Department of the Tokyo Manufacturers' Association at Honryogae-cho, Nihonbashi-ku (Just opposite the Bank of Japan and close the Yokohama Specie Bank Branch Office). Open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. all the year round except the third Monday in each month. Admission free.

National Library at Uyeno Park. Open from Jan. 7th to Dec. 27th except on the 1st day every

month and the National holidays of Feb. 11th and Nov. 3rd as follows:—

Jan. Nov.) 9 a.m.	May) 8.30 a.m.
	5 4 p.m.	Aug.	∫ 3 p.m.
March	8.50 a.m.	June) 7 a.m.
Oct.	5 4 p.m.	July	5.30 p.m.
Apr.) 7.30 a.m.		_
Sept.	5 4.30 p.m.		

The Principal Theatres:—Kabuki-za (Open about from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Charge per head from about 1½ y to 3 y) at Kobiki-cho; Meiji-za (do.) Hisamatsu-cho; Tokyo-za (do.) at Misaki-cho; Hongo-za (Open from about 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., actors of the newly revised party.) at Haruki-cho.

The Environs of Tokyo.

Kameido (E.) is noted for its Shinto temple and wistaria garden and also for its plum gardens called "Gwaryo-bai." It is two miles distant from the Ryogoku Bridge on the river Sumida. This temple is dedicated to Sugawara Michizane, a famous court noble in the 9th century. The Taikobashi or "Drum bridge" spans a pond in front of the temple.

Horikiri (N.E.) is famous for its beautiful iris flowers and may be reached by *rikisha* in 40 min. from Azuma bridge near Asakusa Park.

Oji (N.) is reached by rail from Uyeno Station in

15 min. Asukayama Hill famed for its cherry trees and Takinogawa renowned for its maples, are both close to Oji Station.

Artificial Caves (N.) or "Hyakuana-no-Ato" are at the hamlet of Nagayatsu in Yoshimimura, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant by rikisha from Fukiage Station and may be reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by rail from Uyeno Terminus. The artificial caves are said to have been the dwelling places of a Japanese tribe called Tsuchi-gumo or "Earth-spiders" in very ancient times. The caves which look like bee hives are in the side of a hill and number about 200 in all. One of the caves which covers nearly ten mats in size (8×6 feet per mat) seems to have been the residence for the chief of the tribe. Though these caves are not very clean but rather unpleasant, they will be interesting to some visitors.

Yorii (N.) is a good place for *aya* (trout) fishing in the Arakawa, and it may be reached by railway in 2² hrs. from Uyeno terminus. At Kumagai junction on the way, travellers must change cars to a branch railway.

Okubo (W.) has florists' gardens where azaleas are cultivated and may be reached in half an hour by train from Iidamachi terminus.

*The Yodobashi-Suido-kojo or the City Water Works (W.) is near to the Shinjuku railway station.

Koganei (W.) is famed for its avenue of cherry trees. It may be reached from Iidamachi station (in 1½ hr.) or from Shinjuku junction (in one hour) via Sakai station and thence is one mile distant.

Tachikawa and Hino (W.) are good places for ayu (trout) fishing in the Tamagawa, and are nearly ten miles farther west from Sakai by the same railway in 40 min. During the summer time a trip for the above fishing may be done well in a single day from Tokyo.

Meguro (S.W.) has a well-known temple called Fudo which stands on a wooded hill. Meguro is a good resort for an excursion from Tokyo. Chestnuts and bamboo sprouts are plenty here.

Omori (S.) is 20 min. distant by rail from Shimbashi terminus. Hakkeien is noted for its plum flowers and commands a fine view of the Bay.

Ikegami (S.) is one mile distant by *rikisha* from Omori Station. Here is a Buddhist temple which commands a wide view of Tokyo Bay and the surrounding mountains. A mineral spring is near the tea-house.

Kawasaki (S.) is visited for the sake of the famous Buddhist temple called Daishi. The place is 1½ m. distant by electric tram from Kawasaki Station which is situated on a 14 min, ride by train from Omori Station.

Haneda (S.) is 5 m. distant by electric tram

from Kawasaki. A fine view of the Tamagawa may be enjoyed. Here is a popular Shinto temple called Anamori which is frequented by the Tokyo people.

Monthly Attractions in Tokyo.

- Jan.—New Year Festivals (from the 1st to 7th).

 During this time all houses are decorated with straw-ropes, pines and bamboos.
 - " Great Wrestling (for ten days) at Ekoin Temple.
- Feb.—Hatsu-uma (the first day which comes under the zodiacal sign of horse according to the old lunary calender.):—Kameido Shrine.
- Feb. and March.—Plum blossoms (from the middle part to the first half):—Kameido; Kinegawa (near Mukojima); and Kamata near Omori station.
- March.—"Hinamatsuri" (3rd), Festival of dolls for girls.
- April.—Peach flowers (the first half) near Koshigaya station is 1½ hour's railway trip from Ryogokubashi.
 - " Cherry flowers (the first half);—Uyeno park; Shiba park and Mukojima. (a little later) Asukayama, Koganei and Arakawa-zutsumi.
 - ,, Hot-Water Ceremony or "Yubana-shiki" (8th, 4 p.m.) and Fire Walking Ceremony or

- "Hiwatari-shiki" (9th, 6 p.m.);—The Ontake-Jinsha Shrine at Imagawa-koji, Kanda.
- May.—"Tango-sekku" (5th), Festival of armours and flags for boys. Peonies (the beginning):
 —Botan-en at Honjo and Somei; Senka-en at Azabu.
 - " The Wistarias (the first half):—Kameido; and Ushijima near Kasukabe station in a two hours' railway trip from Ryogokubashi.
 - " Azaleas (the first half):—Okubo.
 - ", Yasukuni Shrine Festival (5th to 7th):— Kudan.
 - " Great Wrestling Matches (for ten days):— Ekoin Temple.
- June. Irises (first half) :- Horikiri.
- July and August.—Ayu (trout) fishing in the rivers Tamagawa and Arakawa, Morning Glory Flowers (from the end of July to the middle of August):—Iriya.
- August.—Lotus Flowers (first half):—Lake Shinobazu-no-ike. *Kawabiraki* or the Opening Ceremony of the river Sumida. The date is not fixed but it is held in August.
- Sept.—Hot Water Ceremony (16th at 3 p.m.) and Fire Walking Ceremony (17th at 6 p.m.):—Ontake Shrine at Kanda.
- Sept. and Oct.—The Full-Moon Festival was celebrated on the 15th of the 8th month

according to the old lunar calender. Now it may come either in September or October. The "Nanakusa" or Autumn Grass Flowers:—Sokaen at Koume and Hyakkaen at Mukojima.

- Nov.—Chrysanthemums (first half):—Dangozaka and Asakusa.
 - yasukuni Shrine Festival (5th to 7th) at Kudan.
- Nov.—Maples:—The Kaianji temple at Shinagawa; Takinogawa at Oji.
- Dec.—December Sales called *Toshi-no-ichi* (from middle to end) are held in various quarters of the City where goods for the New Year festival are sold. The principal markets are Fukagawa Hachiman (15th), Asakusa Kwannon (17th-18th), Kanda Myojin (20th-21st) and Atago (23rd-24th).

The Principal Shops are as follows:—

Silk Stuffs and Embroideries.—Mitsukoshi (Surugacho); Daimaru (Hatago-cho); Takashimaya Nishi-Konya-cho); Shirokiya (Tori Itchome); Mizushima (Honcho Itchome); Domei (old silks and embroideries: Higashi-Nakadori).

Porcelain.—Mikawaya (Owari-cho).

Lucquer.—Kuroeya (Tori Itchome); Hayashi (Muromachi).

- Bronze,—Mikawaya (Owari-cho); Mikawaya & Co. (Soto-Kanda Hatago-cho); C. Suzuki (Akashi-cho).
- Cloisonné.—Ando (Motosukiya-cho); Namikawa (Higashi-Nakadori).
- Ivory.—Maruki (Sukiya-cho); Toyama (Ginza Nichome); K. Murata (Yokoyama-cho); S. Nakamura (Tachibana-cho Shichome).
- Silver Ware.—Miyamoto (Yazaemon-cho).
- Jeweler.—Gyokuhodo (Ikenohata); Tenshodo (Owaricho).
- Book-sellers.—Maruya & Co. (Tori Sanchome); Kyobunkan (Ginza Shichome).
- Paper and Fans.—Haibara (Tori Itchome).
- Sakai Rugs.—Oda (Ginza Shichome).
- Photographs.—Ogawa (Hiyoshi-cho); Okamoto (Ginza Sanchome); Maruki (Shinsakurada-cho).
- Pearl.—Mikimoto (Culture and Natural: Moto-sukiya-cho).
- Curios.—Ikeda & Co. (Owari-cho); Seiko-Do (Ogacho); Daizen (Higashi Nakadori); Koko-Do (Nakabashi Izumicho); Joko (Sanjikkenbori); Seishu-kan (Ginza Sanchome).
- Foreign Provisions.—Kameya (Takekawa-cho); Meijiya (Ginza Nichome).
- Chemists and Druggists.—Shiseido (Izumo-cho).

A Plan to see Tokyo in Five Days.

- 1st Day.—Imperial Palace—a glance on the outside; Hibiya Park; Houses of Parliament; Atagoyama Hill; Shiba Park (Zojoji Temple, Tombs and Bazaar); Forty Seven Ronin's Tombs.
- 2nd Day.—Arsenal Garden; Uyeno Park (Imperial Museum, Zoological Garden and Toshogu Shrine); Asakusa Park (Kwannon Temple and some shows).
- 3rd Day.—Some Government or Private schools; University or Private houses; Yasukuni Shrine and Museum of Arms; (evening) Japanese Dinner at the Maple Club where "The Maple Dance" may be seen.
- 4th Day.—Akasaka and Aoyama Palaces; Aoyama Parade Ground and Cemetery; some theatres.
- 5th Day.—Shopping and Travelling arrangements.

4. From Tokyo to Nikko,

Nippon Railway in 5 hrs.

64.41			****			Fares.	
Stations.			М	ileage		2nd.	lst.
Uyeno×					\mathbf{From}	Uyeno.	
Nippori				1.3		yen	yen
Tabata□				2.1			•
Oji	• • •			3.7		.11	.16
Akabane □ ⊙×△			•••	G.1		.15	.23
Warabi		• • •		10.0			
Urawa	• • •			12.6			
Omiya □⊙×△	• • •	• • •		16.5		.41	.61
Hasuda				22.1			
Kuki□	•••	•••	• • •	28.1		.69	1.01
Kurihashi×	• • •	• • •	• • •	33.3			
Koga×	• • •	• • •		37.7			
Mamada	• • •	• • •	• • •	43.2			
	• • •	• • •	• • •	47.7		1.16	1.74
	• • •		• • •	52.4			
· ·	• • •	• • •	• • •	57.0			
Sudzumenomiya		• • •		61.0			
Utsunomiya [] ()	$\langle \triangle \rangle$	• • •		65.6		1.55	2.32
Tsuruta	• • •	• • •		68.5			
			• • •	74.5			
Fubasami	•••	• • •	• • •	79.5			
Imaichi	• • •	• • •	• • •	86.6			
Nikko×	•••	•••	•••	90.6		2.07	3.11

Urawa (Inn-Yamaguchiya) is the site of the Saitama Prefectural office. Here are two public gardens called Tsukino-miya and Yono, and the latter is noted for its cherry blossoms.

Omiya (Inn—Banshoro).—Junction for the North-western line—Takasaki, Naoetsu and Niigata. It is a good summer resort. The place is celebrated for five-flies.

Kurihashi is situated on the west bank of the Tonegawa which is spanned by a fine iron bridge of 1,529 feet in length. From this bridge a charming

view of mountains in the distance and of sailing boats on the river may be enjoyed.

Oyama (Inn—Izukura).—Junction for the Mito and Maebashi branch lines (p. 42; 56). The Omoigawa is near to the Station. It is a good place for ayu (trout) fishing.

Utsunomiya (Inn—Shirokiya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo and is now the site of the Tochigi Prefectural office. Futaara-yama shrine stands on a hill in the town, and commands a complete view of the neighbourhood. The Oshima Raw Silk Factory is 5 m. distant. Utsunomiya is the junction to the Nikko branch line. Travellers, therefore, who take trains bound to the northern provinces must change cars here. The branch line runs along-side the grand avenue of lofty cryptomeria trees and through a variety of mountain scenery. Nikko terminus is at the lower end of the long town and travellers have to proceed one mile and a half farther by rikisha to the Nikko temples.

Nikko (Hotels—Kanaya Hotel, Nikko Hotel; Inn—⊕ Konishiya; Kamiyama).—The world famous temples of Nikko are the burial places of the First and Third Shoguns of the Tokugawa line of the seventeenth century. The temples are an assemblage of Japanese fine-art works, which are more beautiful than all others in the Empire, and they stand amidst the most pleasing sylvan scenery.

The common saying "Nikko wo minakere ba kekko to iuna" or "Don't use the word kekko (splendid) without seeing Nikko," really signifies Nikko's grandeur and beauty. (admission fee 80 sen; free for children under 12 years of age.)

The principal objects of interest are as follows:—



Yomei-mon.

Mihashi—a red lacquer bridge over which formerly no person was allowed to cross except the Shoguns.

Mangwanji—the principal temple.

Choyokwan-the former reception hall of the

Shoguns, but now the summer residences of the Imperial Princes.

Sanbutsudo—a hall of the Three Buddhas images. Sorinto—a copper column, 42 feet high, erected in 1643.

The public park—a garden in landscape style.

Mausoleum of Ieyasu—The Yomei-mon is a wonder of fine workmanship and it is also called Higurashi-mon, or "The Gate passing a day," because visitors never tire of looking at it, and inspecting its marvellous workmanship even for a whole day. The Karaki-mon or "The gate of Chinese wood" stands near to the Yomei-mon and is built entirely of Chinese woods inlaid with other wood, with great skill and beauty. The storehouses, bell-tower, drum-tower and various other buildings are all decorated with astonishing wood-carvings of animals, plants, and numerous other objects. Many relics of the Shoguns and presents received from the Daimyos and Sovereigns of foreign countries are preserved here.

Futa-ara Jinsha-—the oldest shrine dedicated to the Onamuchi-no-Mikoto (god of peace). In the main building several antiquities are exhibited.

Mausoleum of Iemitsu—not as elaborate as the tomb of his grandfather.

Futatsu-do or "Two red-lacquered halls" of curious structure.

The chief festival of the Toshogu Temple is held on the 1st and 2nd of June and on the 17th of Sept.

The festival of the Futa-ara-jinsha is held on the 17th of April.

Walks in the neighbourhood denoting distances from the Red-lacquered bridge:—

Hongu Shinto Temple (10 min. walk) was built by Saint Shodo Shonin, "the pioneer of the mountain" in the beginning of the 9th century.

Takinoo Temple and Somengataki or "Vermicelli cascade" (30 min. walk). Kaisan-do temple built in honour of Shodo Shonin is situated on the way to Takinoo Temple.

Gamman-ga-fuchi (20 min. walk) is a very deep pool.

Urami-no-taki or "Back view cascade" (3 m.—one hour walk or by *rikisha*).

Jikwan-no-taki (1½ hrs. walk from Urami fall).

Jakko Nana-taki or "Seven Cascade" (3 hr. walk).

Toyama Hill (one hour's walk to the top).

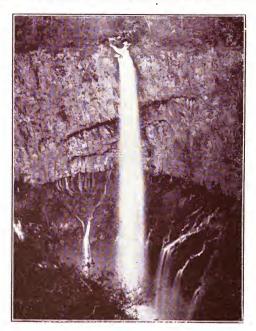
Kirifuri-no-taki or "Mist falling cascade" (1³ hrs. walk).

Makkura-no-taki or "Pitch dark cascade" (about 2 m. farther from Kirifuri, and a guide is very necessary).

Nakaiwa (8 m.) is a huge rock in the middle of the Kinugawa and may be reached in 2½ hrs. by *rikisha*.

Ascent of Nyohozan is the whole day's excursion from Nikko ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. are required for the ascent and $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. for the descent).

Ascent of Nantaizan from Nikko via Urami and Shizu. Horses may be taken to Shizu in 4 hrs. From Shizu to the summit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. are taken on foot.



Kegon-no-taki.

Chuzenji (Lake Side Hotel; ⊕ Inn—Komeya) lies nearly 4,400 feet above the sea level and is a

good summer retreat. The road from Nikko by rikisha with two men is 8 m. The famous Lake of Chuzenji is from East to West 7½ m. and from North to South 2½ m. and the circumference is about 20 m. The water is clear and deep and abounds with salmon, salmon-trout, carp and various other fish. On the border of the Lake are five celebrated places and many foreigners have built their villas here. The outlet of Lake Chuzenji forms the cataract of Kegon-no-taki. This well-known fall measures 250 ft. in height and on reaching a lower level flows into the Daiyagawa. From a tea-house called Nakano-chaya, a path leads down to a spot for viewing the fall.

The famous Copper Mines of Ashio (Inn——— Chowakan), the largest mines on the Far East owned by the Furukawa & Co. of Tokyo, are 17½ m from Nikko via Hosoo pass i.e. 5 m. by rikisha, 5 m. on foot; and 7½ m. by tram-way. The Ashio copper mines may be reached in one day on foot from Chuzenji. From the town of Ashio (Inn—Izumiya) to Omama railway station for Mayebashi (p. 56) via Hanawa, is $27\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant in 10 hrs. by rikisha (fare about y 3.50).

Yumoto (Namma Hotel) is about 5,000 feet above the sea level and is noted for its sulphur baths. It is 7 m. from Chuzenji and may be reached from Nikko in 5 hrs. by *rikisha*. Here

is a beautiful lake called Yuno-umi. The Ryuzu-no-taki or "Dragon head cascade" and the Yuno-taki or "Hot-Water fall" lie on the way from Chuzenji. Shirane-san (8,800 ft.), an extinct volcano, may be ascended from Yumoto in about 4 hours. From Yumoto through Konsei-toge pass, Higashi-ogawa (Inn—Kurata) and Numata (Inn—Odakeya), the hot spring of Ikao (p. 56) may be reached. The total distance is about 60 m. and one third of the road is practicable by rikisha.

5. From Tokyo to Choshi.

Sobu Railway leaving Tokyo (Ryogoku-bashi terminus). 4½ hrs.

			Fares.				
Principal	Statie	ms.		M	lileage.	2nd.	1st.
Ryogokuba	shi>	۲				yen	yen
Ichikawa×			•••		7.4	•	
Funabashi					12.2		
Chiba □×					22.5	.62	.93
Yotsukaido					27.0		
Sakura 🗆 🗆				• • • •	32.2	.84	1.26
Naruto×					45.5		
Yokaichiba					56.0		
Choshi X					72.5	1.68	2.52

On this line Chiba (Inn—Umematsuya) is the most important town whence a branch runs to Ohara (35 m.) (Inn—Katsuo-kan) on the coast of the Pacific. From Sakura (Inn—Komeya), the formerly castle town of a Daimyo, a branch diverges

to Narita (7 m.) (Inn—Wakamatsuya). Here is the well-known temple called Shinshoji dedicated to the God Fudo. The Shinto shrine of Sakura Sogoro is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the temple. Sawara, the present terminus of the branch line, is $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Sakura and is situated on the bank of the Tonegawa. From Narita may be reached by rail Abiko, a station on the East coast line of the Nippon Railway, and is about 20 m. (p. 42).

Choshi (Inn—Daishin) is the port facing the broad Pacific and situated at the mouth of the Tonegawa river. Tanaka's factory for the celebrated Japanese sauce known as "Higeta Shoyu" is here and worth a visit. Cape Inuboe (Inn—Gyokeikan), "Barking Dog Cape", is a famous sea-side resort 2½ m. distant from the port. Here are fine light houses. From Choshi travellers by taking the river steam-boat on the Tonegawa may reach Sawara, or Tsuchiura (the passage takes 10 hrs. and fare 45 sen) on the north of the Kasumigaura Lagoon and thence back to Tokyo by railway (p. 42).

6, From Tokyo to Sendai and Matsushima.

There are two lines between Tokyo and Sendai both leaving Uyeno terminus and managed by the Nippon Railway:—

- (1) The Inland route via Utsunomiya in $9\frac{1}{2}-11\frac{1}{3}$ hrs.
 - (2) The Coast route via Mito in 91-131 hrs.

	Isl	an	đ :	Rout	e. Fares.	
Stations.			2	fileage.	\sim	
Utsunomiya□⊚	×Δ				2nd. From Uyeno.	1st.
Okamoto				69.5	•	
Hoshakuji	1			73.0		
Ujiiye				76.5		
Kataoka				81.7		
Yaita×		•••		85.6		
Nozaki				89.0		
Nishinasunc 🔘 X				92.0	2.09	3.13
Higashinasuno				95.6		
Kurofso @×△				99.1	2.24	3.36
Kurotawara⊚				104.4		
Toyohara		• .		105.4		
Shirakawa @X Z	<i></i> د			115.5	2.54	3.81
Idzumisaki				121,2		
Yabuki×				125.0		
Sukagawa	• • •			132.1		
Koriyama 0×	\triangle			139.2	2.97	4.46
Hiwada				142.7		
Motomiya				148.0		
Vihonmatsu				154.0		
Matsukawa				159.5		
Fukushima 🗌 🔘	Δ			168.0	3.48	5.22
Nagaoka ①×				173.5		
Kori				176.2		
Fujita				178.2		
Kosugo				184 1		
Shiroishi(0)×△				189.1		
Ogawara x				197.3		
Tsukinoki×				202.1		
Iwanuma [(9)×	Δ		• • • •	206.2	4.16	6.24
Masuda×				210.5		
Nagamachi×				214.3		
				217.1	4 32	6.48
Iwakiri□			•••	222.1		
Shiogama				226.3	6.46	6.69

From Tokyo to Utsunomiya is already described (p. 29).

Nishinasuno (Inn—Yamatoya) is the station to alight for the famous hot springs of Shiobara (Inn—Masuya). It is a good summer retreat and is 13½ m. from the station by *rikisha*.

Kuroiso (Inn—Tabakoya). The celebrated seven hot springs called "Nasu—Shichito" at the foot of the volcano Nasu, are about 10 m. from the station by *rikisha* with two men.

Koriyama (Inn-Kimuraya).-From here a branch line diverges to Wakamatsu (39 m.) in 3 hrs. The principal places on the line are:—Atami, has hot springs. Yamagata, whence small steamers cross on the Lake Inawashiro to Tonokuchi, Funatsu and Nakahama on the opposite shore. Inawashiro is situated on the border of the Lake and from here the ascent of Bandaisan, which was in eruption 19 years ago, may easily be made. Wakamatsu (Inn—Shimizuya) was the well-known castle town of a Daimyo and is now an important town with 32,534 inhab. Its chief production is the lacquer "Aizu-nuri." Higashiyama Hot ware called Springs (Inn-Shintaki-ro) are 2 m. by rikisha from Wakamatsu.

Fukushima (Inn—Matsuba-kan) is the starting point of the Ou Government line which proceeds to Aomori (302 m.) in 17 hrs. via Yamagata, Innai, Akita and Hirosaki. For a description on the line (see p. 48).

Nagaoka. Iizaka hot springs are 2 m. by rikisha.

Kori. Handa Silver mines are 2 m. distant.

Iwanuma is the Junction for the coast line of the Nippon Railway which is explained as follows:—

Coast Route.

C4 . 4:				Fares.	Fares.	
Stations.			D	lileage.	2nd.	1st.
Uyeno×		• • •			From Uyeno.	100.
Nippori				1.3	yen	yen
Mikawashima				2.1	U	•
Minamisenju				3.4		
Kitasenju□×△				4.5	.12	.18
Kameari×				7.5		
Kanamachi				8.5		
Matsudo				10.1		
Mabashi :				13.1		
Kashiwa				18.1		
Abiko 1 0×4				20.7	.51	.77
Toride				24.5		
Fujishiro				28.3		
Sanuki□				29.4		
Ushiku				32.5		
Arakawaoki				36.7		
Tsuchiura OA				41.0	.99	1.49
Kandatsu				44.6		
Takahama×				48.7		
:Ishioka	• • •			51.1		
Hadori				55.1		
Iwama				58.4		
Tomobe 1 0 X A				62.6	1.47	2.21
Uchihara				65.6		
Akatsuka	•••			69.2		
Mito□⊙×△				73.0	1.70	2.55
Sawa		• • •		79.2		
Ishigami				82.1		

							Fares.		
Stations.				7	lileage.	2nd.	lst.		
Omika		•••			86.6	yen	yen		
Shimomago×					89.5	•			
Sukegawa⊙×					92.5	2.10	3.15		
					98.5				
Takahagi△					102.3				
Isohara ×					108.0				
Sekimoto					112.3				
Nakoso⊚					115.1				
Uyeda			• • •		118.0				
Idzumi	• • •				122.4				
Yumoto 1	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	126.4	2.73	4.10		
Tsudzura×	• • •		•••	• • •	128.6				
Taira 🗆 🛆	• • •	• • •			131.4	2.82	4.23		
Kusano	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	134.6				
Yotsukura	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	137.4				
Hisanohama×		• • •	• • •	• • •	140.4				
	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	145.6				
	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	149.2				
	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	155.2				
	• • •	• • •	• • • •	• • •	161.5		*		
()	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	165.2				
	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	168.2				
	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	173.6				
	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	176.7				
Haranomach	100	2	•••	• • •	179.5	3.69	5.54		
	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	184.2		# ris		
	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	192.1	3.92	5.88		
	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	197.5				
	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	201.0				
	• • •	• • •		•••	206.2				
_	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	209.2				
Iwanuma []	9×2		• • •	•••	214.4	4.16	6.24		
Masuda×			• • •	• • •	219.0				
	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	222.6	4.00	0.10		
Sendai 🗆 🗆		• • •	• • •	• • •	225.4	4.32	6.48		

Kitasenju. From here a branch line starts to Kawamata (38 m.) in the north-west. The notable places on the line are:—Koshigaya, (11 m.) is close

to the large peach orchard of Obayashi. Kasukabe, (17 m.).—The famous wistarias and sweet-flags gardens of Ushijima are 1 m. distant.

Abiko. Junction to the Narita Railway (p. 37).

Tsuchiura (Inn—Sakurai) has daily steam communication with Ofunatsu on the south end of Kitaura Lagoon, from whence the famous Kashima Shinto Shrine is nearly 1 m. distant, and from Ofunatsu steamers proceed to Port Choshi (p. 37). Tsukubacho (Inn—Yedoya) is situated at the foot of Mount Tsukuba and is 14 m. distant by rikisha from the Station. Tsukubasan (3,180 ft.) is celebrated for its twin peaks. From Tsukuba-cho to the summit is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. and its ascent may be made in 2 hrs.

Tomobe (Inn—Iseya) is the Junction for a branch line of the Nippon Railway which joins it at Oyama (31 m.) on the Inland Route (p. 30).

Mito (Mito Hotel opposite the station; Inn— ⊕ Shibataya) is the principal town with 36,928 inhab, on this line. It possesses two public gardens which are both celebrated for plum blossoms. The sea-side resort of Oarai (Inn—Kimparo) is 7 m. distant and has a pleasing view. A branch line starts from Mito to Ota (12 m.) (Inn—Choshiya). This place is noted as the burying-ground of the Daimyo Mito.

Sukegawa (Inn-Gimparo) is noted for its seabathing.

Nakoso is a celebrated place in our history of old times.

Yumoto (Inn.—Yumoto Hotel). Here are the hot springs, and the Onoda Coal Mines are 2 m. from the station.

Taira (Inn—Sumiyoshiya) is an important town on the Coast line.

Nakamura (Inn—Mogamiya). Haragama Seabathing place (Inn—Haragama Hotel) is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. by rikisha. Matsukawaura is celebrated for its picturesque scenery and contains twelve specially beautiful sights. Uno-o-zaki or "Cape Cormorant's tail" is the point which commands the whole scenery. The place is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. by rikisha.

Sendai (Sendai Hotel; Mutsu Hotel; Inn—Harikyu), formerly the eastle town of the Daimyo Date, is the most prosperous town, with 100,231 inhab., in the Northern Line of the Nippon Railway. Zuihoji temple standing on the south hill of the town is the burial place of the Date family. "The Medical School and "the Second Higher School are in the town. Port Shiogama (Inn—Gotaya) is half an hour's distance by a branch line from Sendai.

Matsushima (Inns—Matsushima Hotel; Kangetsu-ro.), one of the Three Great Sights of Japan, is the name given to a group of hundreds of pine-clad islands scattered about Shiogama Bay. A sail from

Shiogama, (boat, fare 48 sen) to the hamlet of Matsushima (7 m.) should be done in 2 hrs. with a fine breeze. A hill called Tomiyama about 3 m. from Matsushima, commands a charming view over the Bay. From Matsushima to the railway station of the same name on the main line is 2 m. by rikisha and thence to Sendai is one hour's journey.



A View of Matsushima.

N.B. To the Sacred Island of **Kinkwazan** from Shiogama is 32 m. and a regular steamer reaches Aikawa in 4 hrs. (fares 98 sen; 65 sen) which is near the island. Port **Oginohama** is situated on the north of Aikawa. Steamers from Shiogama

connect at Oginohama with the regular steamers of the N.Y.K. (fares 84 sen; 42 sen).

7. From Tokyo to Aomori via Sendai.

Nippon Railway in 20½ hrs.

C4 . 41			3612	Fares.		
Stations.			Mileage.	2nd.	lst.	
Uyeno×			•••	From Uyeno.		
Sendai(0)X \(\triangle \)			217.1	4.32	6.48	
Iwakiri			222.1			
Rifu			224.6			
Matsushima ①×			232.0	4.53	6.80	
Kashimadai			238.4			
Kogota⊚×			$\dots 244.2$			
Semine	•••		251.6			
Nitta×			$\dots 256.7$			
Ishibashi			261.2			
$Hanaidzumi \times$			266.1			
Ichinoseki⊙△			$\dots 273.7$	5.16	7.74	
Hiraidzumi⊚	• • •	• • •	$\dots 278.2$	5.24	7.86	
Mayesawa×	• • •	• • •	283.0			
Midzusawa	• • •	• • •	$\dots 289.3$			
Kanegasaki×	• • •	• • •	294.1			
Kurosawajiri△	• • •		300.1			
Hanamaki	• • •	• • •	307.7			
Ishidoriya×	• • •	• • •	315.0			
Hidzume×	• • • •	• • •	318.3			
Yahaba	• • •	• • •	$\dots 323.5$			
Morioka⊙×△	• • •	•••	$\dots 329.7$	6.00	-9.00	
Koma	• • •		$\dots 342.7$			
Kawaguchi	• • •	• • •	346.3			
Numakunai×	• • •	• • •	319.4			
Nakayama×	• • •	• • •	$\dots 357.2$	6.42	9.63	
Kodzuya	• • •	• • •	366.7			
Ichinohe△	•••	•••	369.5			
Fukuoka	• • •	• • •	373.5			

					Fares.	
Stations				Mileage.	~	
0 1				004 5	2nd.	1st.
$Sannohe \times$	• • •	• • •	• • •	384.7		
Kenyoshi×		• • •		39 0.6		
Shiriachi [⊙×∠	\triangle		397.5	7.02	10.53
Shimoda ×				404 4		
Komagi ×				410.6	7.22	10.85
Numasaki×		• • •		417.2		
Ottomo				421.4		
Noheji×△				430.3		
Karibasawa				434.2		
Kominato×				441.0		
Asamushi X @)			447.2	7.77	11.63
Nonai				450.4		
Uramachi				455.1		
Aomori 🗌 💿 🤉	Κ	• • •	• • •	456.7	7.91	11.86

From Tokyo to Sendai is already described above.

Hiraizumi. The Chusonji Temple is noted for its very old buildings called Konjiki-do established in A.D. 1109.

Morioka (Inn—⊕ Takayo), capital of the Iwate Prefecture with 31,861 inhab., possesses "The Higher School of Forestry.

Nakayama, the highest point of the whole line on this route, namely, between Tokyo and Aomori, is 1,494 feet above the sea level. This locality is especially suitable for horse breeding and the War Department has a branch depot for war-horse breeding.

Shiriuchi. A branch diverges to Minato (5 m.) on the coast via Hachinohe (Inn—Wakamatsu Hotel).

Komagi. The famous station for war-horse

breeding called "Gumba Ikuseijo" at Sanbongihara is 10 m. from the Railway station.

Aomori (Inn

Kagiya with Europ. beds), the terminus of the Nippon Railway with 34,857 inhab., has daily steam communication with Hakodate and Muroran in Yezo Island (p. 51; 54). The Government Ou railway starting from here to the southwest, reaches Fukushima, where the Government line connects with the Nippon Railway. Travellers, therefore, who intend to go and return between Aomori and Fukushima are advised to change their routes (p. 39).

Aomori-Fukushima.

						Fares.		
Stations				М	ileages.	2md.	lst.	
Aomori□ש)			• • •		From Aomori,		
Shinjo					$^{3.6}$	yen	yen	
Daishaka×					10.8			
Namioka×				• • •	-14.0			
Kawabe					19.4			
Hirosaki OA					23.3	.60.		
Owani O			• • •		30.6			
Ikarigaseki					35.7			
Jinba					42.3			
Shirosawa					46.7			
Odate 🛆 X 💿					57.8	1.47		
Hayakuchi					56.6			
'I'akanosu					62.0			
Futatsui					69.8			
Noshiro (10)					80.3	2.19		
Mcritake					86.7			
Kado					90.8			
Gojonome×					97.6			
Okubo					102.9			
- at								

04.41			N(2)	Far	Fares.		
Stations			Mileage,	2nd.	1st.		
Oiwake			107.4	yen	yen		
Tsuchizaki (1)			111.1	3	3		
Akita 💿			112.5	2.98			
Wada			123.8				
Sakai			132.2				
Kariwano			139.2				
Jinguji			143.9				
Omagari			147.7				
Iezume			152.1				
Yokete			159.2				
Jumonji			165.8				
Yuzawa			170.4				
Yokobori	• • •		177.9				
Innai⊚			180.3	4.22			
Nozoki			189.9				
Kamabuchi			195 6				
Shinmachi	•••	•• •••	203.4				
Shinsho	• • •		208.8	4.75			
Funakata×	•••	•• •••	213.9				
Oishida	•••	•• •••	222.2				
Tateoka	• • •	•• •••	230.7				
Shinmachi	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	235.1				
Tendo		·· ···	238.7				
Urushiyama	-	•• •••	242.2				
Yamagata 🛆	×(0).		247.0	5.24			
Kaminoyama		•• •••	254.5				
Nakagawa		•• •••	261.1				
Akayu			266.2				
Nukanome		•• •••	270.1	- 00			
Yonezawa 🛆	_		276.2	5.80			
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		279.5				
Toge	•••		286.3				
Itaya	•••		288.8				
Niwasaka×			298.0	0.53			
Fukushima []△⊚	• • • •	302.3	6.22			

Hirosaki (Inn—Saikichi) is a garrison town with 36,443 inhab. A public garden has been built on the grounds of the old eastle.

Odate (Inn—Hanaoka) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo.

Noshiro (Inn—Murai) is 3 m. to the port of the same name on the coast of Japan Sea.

Akita (Inn—B Kobayashi) is the capital of the prefecture of the same name with 34,350 inhab. and there is a fine public garden called Senshu-en.

Innai (Inn—Saito) is famed for its silver mines.

Shinjo (Inn—Yaginuma). Travellers who go to Sakata and Tsurugaoka may alight here and buy through tickets of *rikisha*.

Yamagata (Inn—Gotoya) is the Capital of Yamagata Prefecture with 40,248 inhab. and has a garrison.

Akayu (Inn—Tansan Hotel) is noted for its hot springs.

Yonezawa (Inn—Akaneya), formerly the castle town of a Daimyo, produces a silk fabric called Yonezawaori.

Niwasaka (Inn—Uchikawaya). From this station Azumayama, a volcano, may be ascended via Takayu (sulphur spring) in about 4 hrs. on foot.

8. From Tokyo to Hakodate, Otaru and Sapporo via Aomori, From Sapporo to Muroran.

From Tokyo to Otaru via Aomori and Hakodate may be reached in $44\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. (fares including railways and steamer 1st y 22.06; 2nd y 14.81). From Otaru to Sapporo is 20 m. in $1\frac{1}{3}$ hr. (fares: 1st 78 sen; 2nd 59 sen).

From Tokyo to Aomori is already described (p. 45). Steamers leave Aomori daily, and reach Hakodate in 6 hrs. (fares: 1st y 2.70; 2nd y 1.80).

Hakodate-Otaru.

Hokkaido Railway in 103 hrs.

04.41	01.11				(2)	Fa	Fares.	
Stations	•			А	lileage.	2ml.	1st.	
Hakodate	• • •		• • •			yen	yen	
kikyo		• • •			5.1	-	•	
Hongo					11.2			
Onuma				•••	16.6	.58	.85	
Mori△					30.6			
Nodaoi△			• • •		41.4			
Yakumo			•••		50.4			
Kuroiwa					58.6			
Monbetsu	٠				67.0			
Oshamanbe△					69.7	2.35	3.45	
Kuromatsuna	i				82.2			
Mena					97.3			
Konbu△					106.5			
Kuchian					121.0	3.97	5.83	
Kozawa	• • •				127.3			
Niki	•••				142.6			
Yoichi△		• • •			145.3	4.71	6.93	
Otaru	• • •				158.7	5.10	7.50	

Hakodate (Inns—⊕ Katsuya; Wada. Foreign Restaurant—Gotoken) is an open port with 85,813 inhab. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1905 was y 1,763,640. The public garden contains a Museum and a marine productions show. An old fort Goryokaku is 3 m. distant. Yunokawa Hot Springs (Inn—Senshin-kan), a pleasing resort frequented by foreigners in summer, is 4 m. from the town by rikisha or tram.

Onuma (Inn--Taiseikan). The Lake Onuma consists of two separate lakes called Onuma and Konuma; but it is commonly known under the single name of Onuma. The whole length of both lakes is 6 m. from east to west and is about 22 m. in circumference. The shores of the lake are covered with an aboundant vegetation. Steam-boats may be hired for pleasure trips on the lake. The view of the lake is very picturesque and is the best bit of scenery on the Hokkaido Railway line. Komagadake (3,220 ft.), a volcano known as Oshima Fuji, may be ascended from here.

Mori is situated along Volcano Bay. To Port Muroran on the opposite shore is 24 m.

Oshamanbe (Inn—Yamazaki). A hamlet of Aino is near.

Kuromatsunai (Inn—Oigawa). To Port Sutsu is 10 m. by tram.

Kuchian (Inn-Kanda) is quite a prosperous

town, and has a hemp factory. Shiribeshiyama (6,400 ft.) is known as Yezo Fuji. From the station to its summit is 8 m. and the ascent may be made in 4½ hrs. At the top not only a panoramic view may be enjoyed, but various interesting flowers may be found. Best time to ascend the mountain is from July 1st to Sept 30th.

Yoichi (Inn—Hattori). Here is good seabathing and a fine view may be enjoyed.

Otaru (Inn—⊕ Etchuya with Europ. bed) is a prosperous port situated on the N. W. coast of the Yezo Island with 79,361 inhab. It may be reached also from Hakodate by steamer and the distance is 204 m. Temiya is 1½ m. from Otaru and is the N. W. terminus of the Tanko Railway which proceeds via Sapporo to Muroran. Travellers, therefore, must change cars to the above line for Sapporo.

Sapporo (Hohei-kwan Hotel) is the capital of Hokkaido on Yezo Island with 55,304 inhab. Here was established a Colonization Bureau (Kaitakushi) at the beginning of the Meiji era (1869), and after the bureau was abolished, its functions were entrusted to the present administration called the Hokkaido-cho. The sights of the town are:—

"The Agricultural College, the museum containing many specimens of Aino work, the Botanical garden, and factories for the products of the Island. Nakajima Park is in the suburb and has a beautiful

lake. Maruyama Park stands on a hill whence a fine view may be enjoyed.

Temiya—Muroran.

					Fares.		
Stations.			M	lileage.		2nd.	1st.
Temiya ×						yen	yen
Otaru×				. 1.5		.06	.08
Asari×				4.7			
Karugawa⊙×		• • •		15.1			
Sapporo OXA				21.6		.63	.81
Atsubetsu				28.1			
Ebetsu⊙				34.7			
Iwamizawa				47.0		1.35	1.89
Kuriyama ③×				58.1			
Yuni×				61.2			
Oiwake 0×2	··· ∠	• • •		71.0		1.93	2.62
Hayakita×⊙				78.6			
Toasa				82.1			
Tomakomai				93.1			-
Shiraoi $\triangle \times \bigcirc$				106. L			
Noboribetsu (×				118.2		3.12	4.16
Washibetsu				128.0	•		
Muroran				133.4		3.47	4. 2

On the return from Sapporo, travellers may take the Tanko Railway to Muroran in 5 hrs.

Ebetsu. Here the Yubarigawa joins the Ishi-karigawa, the longest river in Japan, which is 330 m. long and is navigable through 140 m. from its month.

Iwamizawa (Inn—Zenijirushi) has two branch lines diverging to Sunagawa (21 m.) and Horonai-futo (6 m.). Sunagawa is the starting point of the Government Railway which passing via Asahigawa, a prosperous garrison town, proceeds to Nayoro (86

m.) in the north and to Ochiai (106 m.) in the south. Sunagawa has also a branch line of the Tanko Railway to Utashinai (9 m.) where is Sorachi Colliery. **Horonaifuto** has two sub-branch lines, namely, one is to Horonai coal-mines and the other is to Ikushunbetsu coal mines.

Oiwake (Inn—Shinbo)—a branch runs to the famous coal-mines of Yubari (27 m. from Oiwake station).

Tomakomai (Inn-Maruju). Piratori, a village where dwell the Aino, a semi-savage race, may be visited in one day's journey from the station.

Noboribetsu (Inn—Maruichi). The hot springs of the same name is 5 m. by omnibus.

Muroran (Inn—⊕ Maruhon) is situated at the east entrance of Volcano Bay and is surrounded by mountains, so that a complete privilege from storms may be enjoyed. An Aino village is 4 m. distant. A steamer leaving this port daily reaches Hakodate (69 m.) in 7½ hrs. (fares 1st ¥ 3.60; 2nd ¥ 2.40).

9. From Tokyo to Ikao.

The whole journey requires 7½ hrs. including train, tram-car and *rikisha*.

Tokyo - Maebashi.

					Fares.		
Stations.			Mileage.		2nd.	lst.	
Uyeno×		 			From Uyeno.		
V'		 		1.3	yen	yen	
		 		2.1			
0		 		3.7	.11	.16	
Akabane 10>	<Δ	 		6.1	.15	.23	
Warabi		 		10.0			
Urawa		 		12.6			
Omiya DOXA	2	 		165	.41	.61	
1		 		21.5			
Okegawa× .		 		23.7			
Konosu× .		 		29.0			
Fukiage× .		 		33.4	.81	1.22	
Kumagai□⊙△	S	 	• • •	38.0	.92	1.38	
Fukaya		 		45.0			
Honjo		 		51.2			
Jinbobara .		 		53.6			
Shinmachi× .		 • • •		56.4			
Kuragano× .		 	• • •	69.2		5	
Takasaki 🗌 🕥	\triangle	 		63.0	1.49	2.23	
Mayebashi 🗌	9	 	•••	69.9	1.61	2.41	

From Tokyo to Omiya is already described (p. 29).

Fukiage. The well-known Artificial caves called "Hyakuana-no-Ato" is 3½ m. distant by *rikisha* (p. 22).

Kumagai (Inn—Shimizuya). A branch railway diverges to Hagure (14 m.) via Yorii which is a good place for ayu (trout) fishing.

Takasaki (Imn—⊕ Takasaki-kan) is a garrison town and has a public garden where a fine view may be obtained. From here a tram way runs to Shibukawa (12½ m.) in 2½ hrs. (fare 23 sen). From Taka-

saki a branch railway diverges to **Tomioka** (12 m.) (Inn—Shinshuya) where is *the famous Raw Silk Factory.

Maebashi (Inn—Shiraiya) is the great market of the silk trade. From here a branch runs to Kiryu (13 m.) (Inn—Kanagiya) in one hr. and to Ashikaga (27 m.) (Inn—Hatsugai) in 13 hr. The former is noted for its silk goods and has "the Kiryu Fabric School and "the Isezaki Dying and Fabric School; and the latter is well-known as the site of the ancient academy called the Ashikaga-Gakko. It is said that the academy was founded by the celebrated scholar Ono-no-Takamura in the beginning of the Tencho era (A.D. 824–834). From Ashikaga the railway proceeds to Oyama (23 m.) where it connects with the main line of the Nippon Railway (p. 30).

From Shibukawa to Ikao is 6 m. and may be reached in 2 hrs. by *rikisha* with two men.

Ikao (Kindayu Hotel, Ikao Hotel; Inn—⊕ Ishizaka), one of the best summer retreats in Japan, 3,000 ft. above the sea, is celebrated for its mineral hot springs. The water runs through pipes from its source to the bath houses. The noted Mount Haruna (3,500 ft.) is 5½ m. distant on foot and it may be reached via the beautiful Lake of Haruna. The renowned Mount of Akagi (6,325 ft.) which has also a beautiful lake called .Onuma is two days' trip



Lake of Haruna.

from Ikao. **Kusatsu** hot springs at a distance of about 30 m. (charge of *rikisha* with two men y 5.50) via Nakanojo (Inn—Nabeya). From Nakanojo to Kusatsu there are two roads:—One via Sawatari and the other passing Kawarayu. The latter road is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer than the former, but *rikisha* may be practicable on the whole part.

10. From Tokyo to Naoetsu and Niigata via Takasaki.

Railway to Niigata in 153 hrs.

						Fares.	
Stations.			71	ileage.	2nd.	1st.	
Takasaki 🛆 🗌					yen	yen	
Iidzuka	•••			1.3	3	3	
Annaka	•••			6.4			
Isobe×	•••		•••	10.7	.34		
Matsuida	•••			14.6			
Yokogawa△X				18.0	.55		
Karuizawa 🛆				24.7			
Miyoda×				32.7			
Komoro×				38.4			
Tanaka×				44.3			
Oya×				46.4	1.37		
Uyeda×				49.6			
Sakaki×	• • •			56.2			
Yashiro				62.1			
Shinonoi 🛆 X 🗌			• • •	66.3	1.81		
Nagano△	• • •			71.1	1.98		
Yoshida×				73.5			
Toyono×		• • •		77.7			
$Mure \times \dots \dots$	• • •	• • •	• • •	82.6			
Kashiwabara $ imes$		• • •		89.1			
Taguchi \times	• • •	• • •	• • •	94.3	2.56		
Sekiyama×	• • •	• • •		99.1			
Arai×		• • •	• • •	106.0			
Takada×	• • •	• • •	• • •	112.6			
Naoyetsu△×□	• • •	• • •	• • •	117.0	3.01		
Naoyetsu X				Bv	Hokuetsu	Railway.	
Kasugashinden		.:.		.4		•	
Saikata	•••		•••	4.3			
Katamachi×				6.7			
Kakizaki				10.7			
Hatsusaki				14.5	.45	.75	
Omigawa				18.2			
Kujiranami				20.2			
Kashiwazaki×				22.4	.69.	1.15	
Yasuda				26.1			
Kitajox				27.6			
Tsakayama				34.5			
Raikoji×	• • •			39.3			
Miyauchi	• • •			43.4	_		
Nagaoka X	• • •		•••	45.3	1.37	2.28	

					Far	res.
Statio	ns.		М	ileage.	2nd.	Ist.
Oshikiri			 	49.5	yen	yen
Mitsuke			 	52.3		•
Obiori			 	54.7		
Sanjo			 	58.6	1.77	2.95
Ichinokido			 	59.6		
Kamo			 	64.3	1.94	3.23
Yashiroda×			 • • •	71.2		
Niitsu	• • •		 	75.2		
Kameda		• • •	 	80.5		
Niigatı	• • •		 • • •	85.6	2.58	4.30

From Tokyo to Takasaki is already described.

Isobe (Inn-Horai-kan) has mineral springs.

Matsuida. From these two stations Mount Myogi (Inn—Hishiya) may be ascended (Isobe to Myogisan is 5½ m., Matsuida to Myogisan 2½ m. and both roads are practicable by rikisha). Myogisan is divided to three peaks called Hakuun (White cloud), Kindo (Golden cave) and Kinkei (Golden pheasant). On one side of Hakuun peak stands the Shinto shrine known as Myogi-jinsha. The most interesting objects to visitors are the four gigantic natural arches which are accessible by means of iron cables. Round about are various rocks of wonderful shapes.

Between Yokokawa and Karuizawa the train runs about seven m. over the pass of Usuitoge where are 26 tunnels and the trains are run on the Abt system. The surrounding scenery is picturesque.

Karuizawa (Mikasa Hotel, Manpei Hotel, Karui-

zawa Hotel) situated at an altitude of 3,280 ft. above sea level, is a good summer resort for Tokyo and Yokohama residents. The Active Volcano, Asamayama (8,230 ft.), lies within the limit of one day's excursion from this village and horses with foreign saddles may be hired for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on the roads. **Kusatsu Hot Springs** (Inn— \oplus Ichii) 4,500 ft. high above sea, are surrounded by mountains at all sides. The temperature of the hot springs is extremely high, but they are most curative to various diseases, especially for rheumatism. From Karuizawa to Kusatsu via Okuwa is 27 m. distant in about 8 hrs. (charge of a horse with foreign saddle y 3.00; rikisha with two men y 4.50) (compare p. 57).

From Tokyo to Karuizawa is already described. **Oya** (Inn—Oya-kan).—Travellers for the Nakasendo may alight here (p. 93).

Uyeda (Inn Uyemura). Bessho hot springs are 7 m. to the west by *rikisha*.

Shinonoi (Inn—Maruya) is situated on the ground called Kawanaka-jima where a great battle was fought between Takeda and Uyesugi, the Lords of Kai and Echigo provinces, in Sept. 9th 1561, and it is the junction to Shiojiri line via Matsumoto (p. 94).

Nagano (Fujiya: semi-Europ. Hotel), the capital of the Nagano prefecture with 37,202 inhab., is famed for the Zenkoji temple, one of the most celebrated temples in the Empire.

Kashiwabara (Inn—Nakamuraya). The beautiful lake of Nojiri, 2 m. long from east to west and 8½ m. in circumference, is 2 m. distant from the station.

Taguchi--Akakura Hot Spring (Inn-Kogakuro) picturesquely situated, is 3½ m. distant to the west of this station.

Takata (Inn-Kyosankan) was the castle town of a Daimyo. In winter the town is sometimes blocked by snow-banks of a depth of over ten feet.

Naoetsu (Inn—Matsuba-kan), the terminus of the Government Railway, is the starting point of the Hokuetsu Railway. A temple called the Gochinyorai commanding a fine view is one mile distant from the town. The sea-side road leads to Toyama in the province of Etchu through Itoigawa and Uozu, the whole distance being about 77 m. Naoetsu has steam communication twice a day with the ports of Fushiki and Nanao.

Hatsuzaki. The train passes eight tunnels which are made through Yoneyama. The scenery along the sea-shore is picturesque.

Kujiranami (Inn—Sakai Hotel). Excellent bathing may be had and a fine view may be enjoyed.

Nagaoka (Inn—Masuya) situated on the east bank of the Shinanogawa, is the most important town with 3,500 inhab, between Naoetsu and Niigata. Many petroleum refineries which stand at Nakajima, the suburb, make the town look prosperous. Nuttari, the terminus of the Hokuetsu Railway with 12,000 inhab., is opposite over the Shinanogawa to Niigata.

Niigata (Restaurant International-Hotel; Inns -Minato-kan; Shinoda), though one of the open ports originally chosen for foreign commerce with 59,576 inhab., big ships can not enter there. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1905 was y 1,436,637. The public garden commands a fine view of the Shinanogawa and the famous peaks of Yahiko and Kakuda in a distance. Hiyoriyama (60) ft. high), a hill situated on the beach of the port, affords a panoramic view including the Island of Sado. Port Yebisu (Inn-Yamagata) on Sado Island is separated from the town by a channel 32 m. wide and the passage takes 5 hrs. The Island is famous for its silver and gold mines owned by the Mitsubishi & Co. of Tokyo. Aikawa, the chief town of the Island, is about 16 m. from Port Yebisu and the above mines are near by.



II. CENTRAL JAPAN.

11. From Tokyo to Kofu via Hachioji and the descent of the Rapids Fujikawa.

				.,	Fares	
Frincipa! St	ations		М	ileage.	2nd.	lst.
Iidamachi×					yen	yen
Ushigome ×				.5		
Yotsuya×			• • •	1.7		
Shinanomachi		• • •		2.5		
Shinjikuש			• •	4.0	.10	
Okubo				4.9		
Nakano				5.8		
Sakai				13.6	.32	
Kokabunji 🗆 🛛				17.1	.40	
Tachikawa X				20.9	.5.)	
flachioji ×		.,.		27.0	.64	
Hachieji					From Hachioji.	
Asakawa				-3.6		
Uyenobara				14.0		
Ozuki			• • •	25.2	.74	
Kofu				53.3	1.54	

Railway 80 m. in 6 hrs.:—from Tokyo (Iidamachi) to Hachioji in 2 hrs.; from Hachioji to Kofu in 4 hrs. After starting from Iidamachi terminus, the train runs along the Imperial castle moat for about ten minutes.

Shinjiku is a junction for the Tokyo suburban line.

Okubo. The famous azalea gardens are near by. Nakano. Myohoji, a celebrated Buddhist temple of the Nichiren sect, is at Horinouchi 1 m. south.

Sakai. Koganei noted for its cherry blossoms, is 1 m. from the station. The avenue of the beautiful trees extends nearly 3 miles along the banks of a small river called Tamagawa-josui.

Kokubunji. A branch line diverges to Kawagoe (18½ m.), formerly the castle town of a Daimyo. This town is now a good market for cocoons and raw silk.

Tachikawa (Rest-house—Marushiba). A miniature railway runs to Ome (11 m.) noted for its cotton.

Hino (Rest-house—Azumaya). This station and Tachikawa are close to the Tamagawa, a good place for *ayu* (trout) fishing. The rest-houses in front of the stations may furnish all conveniences for the fishing.

Hachioji (Inn—Kakuki', a great market for silk fabrics, has "a Raw Silk Factory. As this town is the terminus of the Kobu Railway, travellers must change cars to the Government line.

Asakawa. Takao-zan noted for its maples is near by. From the foot of the mount to its top is 2 m.

Enkyo (Inn-Daikokuya) or Sarahashi meaning the "Monkey's Bridge."—has a bridge of the

same name. A charming view of the gorge and bridge is obtained from the train as it crosses the river. The bridge is 112 ft. long by 18 ft. broad, and spans 150 ft. above the level of the river. It is constructed of wooden timbers without any supporting pillars.

Ozuki (Inn—Fujimi-kan). From here a tramway runs to Yoshida (12½ m.) (p. 76) in 3¼ hrs. at the north foot of Fuji-yama via Yamura (Inns—Daito; ⊕ Suzuki-tei) which has a market for silk fabric called "Kaiki."

Sasago (Inn—Miyoshiya) situated at 2,500 ft. above sea, has a tunnel of 3 m. length, the longest of its kind in Japan at present. Between Hachioji and Kofu there are 42 tunnels and 34 railway bridges.

Kofu (Inns— Sadoko; Tyonekura), the capital of the Yamanashi Prefecture with 44,188 inhab., produces grapes, crystals and silk fabrics. It was the eastle town of a Daimyo and is notable for its historical connection with the famous warrior Takeda Shingen, lord of the province of Kai who had a stronghold here in the 16th century. Mitakesan (Inn—Matsudaya) noted for its charming scenery is 9 m. distant from the town. For tourists who stay at Kofu, this beautiful valley scene is well worthy of a visit.

The Descent of Fujigawa Rapids.—This nice

trip can be made by driving 12 m. to Kajikazawa (Inn-Yorozuya) on the south in 2½ hrs. (fare 27 sen). At Kajikazawa a private boat with four men, can be obtained. The passage of the navigation of the river was first made through the reefs and precipices in 1606; but as the altitude of its bed in Kajikazawa is 768 ft, above sea level, the boat courses swiftly down. Kajikazawa to Iwabuchi, a town on the Tokaido Railway, is 45 m. distant and the descent will take 7 hrs. (fare 4 5). Travellers may leave the boat at Hakii about half way down to visit the well-known temple of Minobusan (2 m.) and may rejoin it the next day at Hakii or Ono. Minobu (Inn-Masuya) is noted for Kuonji, the Buddhist head-temple of the Nichiren sect. The temple was founded in 1281 by Saint Nichiren, a portion of whose body is here buried. From Minobu to the summit of Shichimenzan (5,157 ft.) is about 8 m. From Iwabuchi (Inn-Taniya) to Tokyo (Shimbashi) 43 hrs. is required by rail; but to Shizuoka is only 19 m. and may be reached in one hour (p. 78).

12. From Tokyo to Miyanoshita in Hakone.

The total journey 5 hrs.:—Government Railway from Tokyo (Shimbashi) to Kozu in 1½-3 hrs.;

Tramway from Kozu to Yumoto in 1 hr.; thence by rikisha with two men in 1 hr.

Tokyo-Kozu.

01.41						Fa	res.
Station	٠.			M	lileage.	2nd.	
Shinbashi						yen	1st. yen
Shinagawa					3.1	.11	.18
Omori×	-				6.0	.18	.20
Kamata	:		•••		7.8	.23	.39
Kawasaki x		• • • •			10.1	.30	.51
Tsurumi ×					12.3	.37	.63
Kanagawa					16.3	.48	.81
Hiranuma (0)		•••			17.1	.53	.90
Yokohama@		•••	•••		18.0	.53	.90
Hodogaya□×		•••	• • • •		18.5	.55	
Totsuka×	•	•••	• • •	• • •			.93
		• • •	• • •	•••	24.1	.70	1.20
Ofuna 🗌 🛈 🗙	\triangle	• • •	• • •	• • •	27.6	.81	1.38
(Ofana							
Kamakura					30.6	.90	1.53
₹Zushi					33.0	.97	1.65
Taura					36.4	1.08	1.83
Yokosuka					37.6	1.11	1.89
	•••	•••	•••	•••			
Fujisawa 🗆 🗙	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	30.4	.90	1.53
$Chigasaki \times$	• • •	• • •	• • •		35.1	1.02	1.74
$Hiratsuka \times$	• • •	• • •	• • •		38.4	1.12	1.92
$Oiso \bigcirc \times$	• • •	•••			40.8	1.19	2.04
Ninomiya		• • •		• • •	44.1	1.28	2.19
Kozu 🛈 🛮 🛆	•••	• • •	•••		47.0	1.37	2.34

From Tokyo to Kanagawa is already described (p. 8).

Hiranuma. The through trains of the Government Tokaido Railway do not pass Yokohama. Travellers at Yokohama who intend to take a through train generally come to this station.

Ofuna (Inn-Mishimaya). The caves of Taya

known as "Taya-no-Ana" are about 1 m. from the station. The caves are within the grounds of the Josenji temple and the marvellous figures carved on the walls and ceilings of them may be observed. From Ofuna, a branch line diverges to Yokosuka via Kamakura (p. 4) and Zushi. Zushi (Inn-Yōshintei) is the well-known sea-side resort whence to Hayama (Inn—Chojaen) is about 3 m. Yokosuka (Inn-Mitomiya), the terminus of the branch line, is a most important naval station. inspect the Government Dockyard, a permission from the authorities is required. On a hill Jusantoge, also called Anjinyama, ½ hr. walk from the railway terminus, stand the graves of Will Adams and his Japanese wife. Adams was an English chief pilot, who arrived with the "Charity," a Dutch ship, to Japan on the 19th of April, 1600 and was detained by order of the Tokugawa Shogun to teach the natives mathematics, and ship building. He received the fief of Hemi-mura in Miura District, Sagami Province, worth 250 koku of rice and changed his name to Miura Anjin. It is said that through the efforts of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, and other prominent English and Japanese personages, a scheme has been set on foot to restore the monument of Will Adams at Hemimura and to convert this site into a public garden. Uraga (Inn-Tokudaya) is 4 m. by rikisha from Yokosuka and has dock-yards belonging to private companies. **Kurihama** close to Uraga, is the place where Commodore Perry made a treaty with the Tokugawa Shogun on July 14th 1853 and a monument was erected in 1889.

Fujisawa (Inn—Inageya) is noted for a Buddhist temple Yugyoji, the head-temple of the Zen sect. Travellers who go to Enoshima may take electric tram from here (p. 8). Kugenuma (Inn—Hotel Taiko-kan) is noted for its sea-bathing and is 1½ m. on the S. W. of the station.

Chigasaki (Inn—Nakamuraro) is a good seaside resort.

Hiratsuka (Inn—Okinaya). Excellent bathing may be had. The celebrated mountain Oyama (3,860 ft.), where stands a popular Shinto temple called Afuri-jinsha, is 9 m. from the station and may be reached by *rikisha* in 2 hrs. From Oyama-cho, (Inn—Suirokaku), at the foot of the mountain to its summit is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Several beautiful cascades are found in the mountain.

Oiso (Inns—Toryokan; Shosenkaku), is famous for its excellent sea-bathing. The place, enjoys fine views of Mount Fuji and Enoshima island. There stand many summer villas on the fine hill-sides.

Kozu (Inn—

Kozukan). Travellers must alight here. Electric cars run to Yumoto (8½ m.—fares 1st 90 sen; 2nd 60 sen) through the town of Odawara

(Inn—Omeikan), where still remains a famous historical castle.

Hakone is the general name given to this region which contains a considerable area of beautiful mountain, valley and lake scenery, with numerous hot springs. Yumoto lies at the foot of Hakone-yama and Ashinoyu stands near the summit of the mountain.



Miyanoshita.

Miyanoshita (Fujiya Hotel) 1,120 ft. above sealevel, one of the most famous resorts in the Hakone region, has delicious natural hot baths and is conveniently situated for visiting the neighbouring places. "Chairs," *Kayos* and horses can be obtained here.

The principal short walks from Miyanoshita are:—to Sokokura hot springs (Inn—Tsutaya), which are close to Miyanoshita; to Kiga (3 m.), a pretty garden; to Dogashima (4 m.), a beautiful cascade; to Kowakidani or Kojigoku (14 m.) (Small Hell) hot springs (Semi-Europ.—Mikawaya Hotel; Kaikatei-Hotel). The roads to the above places are very picturesque.

The longer excursions which take about half a day are:—to Owakidani (5 m.) or Ojigoku (Big Hell); to Myojo-ga-dake (3½ m.), is a walk of 1½ hr. to the top; to Tonosawa hot springs (4 m.) (Suzuki Hotel); to Yumoto hot springs (4½ m.) (Inn—⊕ Fukuzumi), where is a beautiful cascade called Tamadare-notaki; to Ashinoyu Sulphur Springs (4 m.) (Matsuzakaya Hotel), specially good for skin diseases and rheumatism; to Gora (3 m.) natural hot baths. Gora may be reached by rikisha.

Hakone Village (Inn— Matsuzakaya) is 6½ m. from Miyanoshita and beyond Ashinoyu the path descends towards the village. On the way there are three small monuments, the Soga brothers, Tora

Gozen, and Buddhist images carved in relief. The village being one thousand feet higher than Miyanoshita, is cooler and affords more privacy. It has a picturesque lake called the Ashi-no-ko, in which Mount Fuji casts its reflection. Boating on the lake and walks round its shores are enjoyable pastimes. The Gongen Shrine and an Imperial Summer Palace stand at the north end of the village. Hakone village is also reached directly from Yumoto—distance about 6 m. Travellers may proceed down the lake village to Mishima distant about 9 m. or to Atami about 10 m. distant over Jikkoku-toge, the well-known pass from which can be seen a grand view of the ten provinces.

Travellers may go to Gotemba station on the Tokaido Railway direct from Hakone. Otome-toge or the "Maiden's pass" is 7 m. from Miyanoshita via Kiga and Miyagino. From the pass, Gotemba is 6 m. distant.

13. From Tokyo to Atami (The Riviera of Japan).

The whole journey in 6 hrs.;—Railway to Kozu in 1½-3 hrs. (p. 67); tram-way from Kozu to Odawara in ½ hrs. (fares 1st 45 sen; 2nd 30 sen); and

thence to Atami (16 m.) by Jinsha Railway or Man Power Tram in 3½ hrs. (fares 1st y 1.32; 2nd 99 sen), or by rikisha.

From Tokyo to Odawara is already described.

The road from Odawara to Atami lies along a magnificently picturesque coast. Vries Island or Oshima with its smoking volcano is seen off the coast. From Odawara is 11 m. distant to Yugawara and thence to the hot springs of the same name (Inn—Ito) is 2 m. by rikisha road.

Izusan hot springs (Inn—Ejimaya) are about 3 m. from Yugawara on the way to Atami.

Atami (Atami Hotel; Inn—Fujiya), a favourite resort in winter, is noted for its veritable geyser which bursts forth six times every day, and every night when the vicinity is wrapped in steam. The chief product is paper Ganpishi from which cloth is made. Oshima Island (Inn—Chiyoya at Niijimamura) is 14 m. distant from Atami and may be reached by steam-ship every four days—the passage takes 2½ hrs. (fare 60 sen). The best time to visit the volcano is in the summer. Atami also may be reached from Miyanoshita via Hakone village and the Ten Province pass (p. 72).

Ito hot springs (Inn—Serizawa) are 12½ m. south from Atami, via Ajiro and may be reached by steam-boat.

14. Ascent of Fujiyama from Tokyo and a trip to Lake Shoji.

69 m. on the Tokaido Railway from Tokyo (Shimbashi) to Gotemba in $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 1st y3.30; 2nd y 1.93).

From Tokyo to Gotemba see p. 77.

Gotemba (Inns—Furokan; Matsuya) is situated at the S. E. foot of Fuji, the beautiful snow-capped peak of Japan and has the easiest and shortest road to make the ascent of the mount, 12,370 ft. above the sea level. This road is called the Higashi Omoteguchi or "East front entrance." The best time to climb is from the end of July to the end of August. At the inns in Gotemba, coolie-guides called Goriki, horses and other things necessary in the huts on the mountain may be prepared. Charge of Goriki y 1½ per diem; straw sandles 5-8 sen per pair; charge at the huts y 1.00; Climbers must bring their own food and have to prepare warm clothes as the thermometer falls below Zero at night even the hottest time of summer.

From Gotemba horses or *kayo* may be hired to **Tarobo** (9 m.) (fare y 1.50) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; or to "the 2nd Station" (11 m.) or *Nigome* (fare y 2.00). The ascent from Gotemba to the summit will take

from 8 to ten hours and the descent will be done in 4½ or 5 hrs. Climbers generally pass a night at the 7th or 8th station so as to see the wonderous transit of sunset and sunrise. If the climber is fortunate enough to obtain a perfectly clear view from the summit, he will behold before him a marvelously extensive panorama, including mountains, hills, rivers, and lakes which lie in the surrounding provinces. Kengamine is the highest peak on the summit of the mountain which consists of eight peaks environing the crater, the diameter of which is 2,630 ft. and depth 450 ft. At Kengamine stands a meteorological observatory which was established by Mr. Nonaka Itaru in 1895. On the base of the same peak is a Shinto temple called "Sengen-jinsha Oku-no-Miya" dedicated to the Goddess Konohana Sakuyahime and it is regarded with much veneration by the pilgrims who visit here in large numbers during the summer season.

There are three other routes to make the ascent of Fuji, namely, by Omiya route (west), by Yoshida route (north), and by Subashiri route (east). Travellers coming from the western provinces will take the Omiya route (p. 82) while those from Kai province ascend from the Yoshida road (p. 65). The most of these roads are similar to the Gotemba route above mentioned.

Lake Shoji (Shoji Hotel), a good summer retreat,

is situated on the north base of Fuji. It is 3,250 ft. above sea-level and is within a 4 m. walk of the famous Ice Cave. Boating, swimming and fishing may be enjoyed there. Shoji may be reached from Gotemba. From Gotemba a tram-way runs to Yoshida (16 m.) via Subashiri (Inn—Yoneyama) and Kagosaka pass in about 6 hrs. (charge 68 sen; a special car ¥ 8.50).

From Yoshida (Inn-Osakabe) to Shoji is an easy half day's distance by rikisha and boat and at intervals on foot passing Funatsu and the two lakes called Kawaguchi and Nishino-umi. The appearance of the lakes is very pleasing and picturesque. From Shoji travellers may proceed to Suzukawa Station (29 m.) on the Tokaido Railway through the following villages: - Motosu (3 m.), Hitoana (8 m. from Motosu), Kamiide (3 m. from Hitoana), and Omiya (5 m. from Kamiide). Motosu has a beautiful lake of the same name, and the famous "White-threads" cascade called Shiraito-no-taki may be visited near Kamiide. Between Shoji and Omiva (Inn-Omiya-tei) travellers may go on foot or horseback. *The Fuji Paper Mill is situated at Omiya. From Omiya to Suzukawa is 7 m. distant through which the tram-way runs. (p. 82).

Travellers who intend to go down the Rapids of the Fujigawa from Shoji may hire boats at Yokaichiba (Inn—Wakaoya) on the west bank of the river via Tambara, the distance from Shoji is about 15 m.

From Tokyo to Shizuoka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe.

Government Tokaido Railway from Tokyo (Shimbashi) to Shizuoka in $4\frac{1}{2}-8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Nagoya in $8\frac{1}{3}-13\frac{2}{3}$ hrs.; to Kyoto in $12-17\frac{1}{3}$ hrs.; to Osaka in $13-18\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Kobe in $13\frac{2}{3}-19\frac{2}{3}$ hrs.

ă. u			363		Fares.	Fares.	
Stations.			М	ileage.	2nd.	1st.	
Shimbashi	•••				From Shimbashi.		
Shinagawa	• • •			3.1	.11	.18	
Omori ×		•••		6.0			
Kamata	•••			7.8			
Kawasaki×	•••		• • •	10.1			
Tsurumi×	• • •			12.3			
Kanagawa		• • •	• • •	16.3			
Hiranuma ①×		• • •		17.1	.53	.90	
Yokohama 💿	• • •			18.0	.53	.90	
Hodogaya×	• • •	• • •		18.5			
Tozuka×				24.1			
Ofuna O X				27.6	.81	1.33	
Ofuna							
Yokosuka		• • •		37.6	1.11	1.89	
Fujisawa□×				30.4			
Chigasaki×				35.1			
Hiratsuka×		• • •	•••	38.4			
0iso(6)×				40.8			
Ninomiya				44.1			
Kodzu⊙×△				47.0	1.37	2.34	
Matsuda ×				53.3			
Yamakita×△				56.9			
Oyama×				62.4			
Gotemba⊚×	•••	•••	•••	69.1	1.93	3.30	

A			7411	Far	es.
Stations.			Mileage.	2nd.	1st.
Sano×			78.5		
Mishima O			81.5	2.23	3.81
Numadzu 0×4			84.4	2.30	3.93
Hara×			88.5		
Suzukawa×			93.8		
Iwabuchi×			99.0		
Kanbara×			102.3		
Okitsu(O)×			108.1	2.84	4.86
Ejiri×			111.3		
Shidzuoka 🗆 🛆			118.0	3.03	5.19
Yaizu×			126.3		
Fujieda×			130.4		
Shimada ×			135.1		
Kanaya×			138.3		
Herinouchi×△			144.1		
Kakegawa			148.5		
Fukuroi×			154.0		
Nakaizumi×			158.8		
Tenriugawa×			163.0	3.89	6.66
Hamamatsu () △	٠٠٠ د		165.7	3.91	6.75
Mayesaka×			172.2		
Washizu×			$\dots 177.9$		
Futakawa×			184.1		*
Toyohashi 10/	٠٠٠ د		188.5	4.38	7.50
Goyu			193.7		
Kamakori×			199.1		
Okazaki×△		• • •	208.4		
Anjio×			$\dots 213.3$		
Kariya×			218.3		
Obu⊚□×△			221.3	4.94	8.46
(Obu	• • •		•••		
Okawa	• • •		$\dots 223.2$		
Kamesaki			$\dots 227.7$		
Handa	• • •	• • • •	230.4		
CTaketoyo	• • •	• • •	233.3	5.29	9.06
Otaka×	• • •	• • •	$\dots 225.7$		
Atsuta	•••		230.2		
Nagoya□⊙×△	• • •		233.4	5.13	8.79
Kiyosu×	• • •	• • •	237.9		
Inasawa	•••	• • •	240.3		
Ichinomiya⊙	• • •	• • •	243.9		

				Far	Fares.	
Stations.			Mileage.	2nd,	Ist.	
Kisogawa×			247.5	211.1.	170.	
Gifu©			252.2	5.43	9.30	
Ogaki OA			260.9	5.57	9.54	
Tarui×			266.0			
Sekigahara×			269.5			
Kashiwabara			273.9			
Nagaoka×			276.6			
Samegai			279.4			
Maibara OXA	٠٠٠ د		283.2	5.92	10.14	
Maibara			•••			
Fukui (1)			352.0			
Kanazawa (O) X			399.6	7.58	12.99	
Tsubata			406.8			
Takaokaj] .			425.0			
Cloyama			436.3	8.09	13.86	
Hikone 🔾			286.9	5.97	10.23	
Kawase			290.9			
Notogawa			295.5			
Hachiman			300,9			
Yasu×			2068			
Kusatsu 🗌 🗆 🛆	•••	• • •	311.5	6.34	10.86	
Ishiyama			316.2			
Baba □ ⊙× △	• • •	• • •	318.0	6.43	11.01	
Otani⊚		• • •	319.9			
Yamashina	•••		323.3			
Inari×		• • •	326.3			
Kyoto⊚×□△			323.1	6.57	11.25	
$Mukaimachi \times$		• • •	332.2			
Yamazaki×			$\dots 336.9$			
Takatsuki×		• • •	341.6			
Ibaraki×	• • •	• • •	345.7			
Suida×	• • •	• • •	350.1			
Osaka 🛈 🗙 🗌 🛆		• • •	354.9	6.95	11.91	
Kanzaki 🗌 🛈 🗙	• • •	• • •	359.5	7.02	12.03	
Nishinomiya			364.1			
Sumiyoshi		•••	369.4			
Sannomiya	•••	• • •	374.3			
Kobe⊚△□	•••	•••	375.2	7.23	12.39	

From Tokyo to Kozu is already described (p. 67).

Yamakita (Inn — Asahiya). From here to Oyama, the next station, the scenery is very pleasing and there are many tunnels and bridges which span the picturesque streams.

Gotemba, 1,489 ft. above sea level, is the highest station on the Tokaido line. Climbers to Mount Fuji must alight here (p. 74).

Sano is noted for its fine water-falls called Sano Baku-en (Inn-Goryokan) which are 1 m. from the station. The neighbouring locality is well known for game shooting in winter.

Mishima. A branch line diverges to Ohito (10 m.), the present terminus of the Zuso Railway, in the south and thence to Shuzenji Hot Springs (Inn—Araiya) is 2 m. by a good road. The bathhouses at Shuzenji are built on both sides of the Katsura-gawa. Yugashima Hot Springs (Inn—Ochiairo) 8 m. distant from Shuzenji, are situated at the base of the Amagisan pass. Shimoda (Inn—Matsumoto) is about 23 m. south from Yugashima via Nashimoto. It is the port which was first visited in 1854 by Commodore Perry U S.N.

Numazu (Inn—Sugimotoya) formerly was the castle town of a Daimyo. During the journey from Gotemba to this station, Mount Fuji may be seen continually, which affords sublime features. In the south vicinity of the town are excellent sea-bathing

places called **Ushibuse** (Inn—Mishimakan), **Ganyudo** (Inn—Shofukan) and **Shizuura** (Inn—⊕ Hoyo-



Mount Pull from Shizuura.

kan). These places are situated within 2 m. distance from the station and the scenery is very picturesque. Especially Shizuura along the fine bay of Enoura is the best point to view Mount Fuji. A villa of H.I.H. the Crown Prince is situated on the way to Shizuura from Numazu and in its neighbourhood are famous peach gardens. Heda (Inn—Hoyokan) on the N. E. coast of the Izu province, also affords good sea-bathing and is reached by steamer in one hour from Numazu—about 10 m. on the passage.

Suzukawa (Inn—Koshuya). Tagonoura, a sea-shore well-known for its scenery, is close to the south. Travellers who go to Lake Shoji or climb to Fuji-yama from Omiya must alight here. (p. 75). Between Suzukawa and Iwabuchi (Inn—Taniya) the nearest and most complete view of the "peerless mountain" is obtained on the right of the train. Iwabuchi is the station to take the Tokaido train for travellers who descend the rapids of Fujigawa. From this station to Okitsu the train passes along a beautiful stretch of shore.

Okitsu (Tokai Hotel, semi Europ.) has excellent sea-bathing. The Seikenji temple commands a charming view. Mio-no-Matsubara, the promontory of sandy land clad with pine-trees, is celebrated for its beautiful scenery. The place is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant on the sea from Okitsu (a boat fare 60 sen).

Ejiri (Inn—Fukuzumiya). Port Shimizu is one mile to the south. The famous sight of Kunozan is 5 m. distant by *rikisha*. Kunozan, a hill stretching out to the Suruga Bay, was the first burial place of the Shogun Ieyasu before his body was removed to Nikko. The shrine there is said to be the original of that at Nikko. From Kunozan to Shizuoka, 7 m. distant, may be reached in one hour by *rikisha*.

Shizuoka (Daitokan Hotel; Inn—Kiyokan) was the castle town of the Tokugawa Shoguns and is now a prosperous town on the Tokaido line with 48,744 inhab. Rinzaiji, a buddhist temple belonging to the Zen Sect, contains the relics of Tokugawa Iyeyasu and various ancient objects. A public garden is in the grounds of the Sengen shrine on the south slope of Shizuhatayama. The chief products are cheap lacquer ware and delicate bamboo baskets. This locality is also famous for its tea plantations.

Shimada is on the east bank of the Oigawa which is crossed by a long iron bridge consisting of 16 spans of 200 ft. girders.

Kakegawa (Inn—Fujiya). Travellers who visit the famous Shinto temple of Akiha should alight here. The distance is about 21 m. via Morimachi (7½ m.), Mikura (5 m. from Morimachi) and Inui. From the station to Mikura rikisha is practicable. From the foot of Akihasan to its top is 3 m. From the summit an extensive panoramic view may be obtained. On the return, travellers may go down the Tenryugawa.

Tenryugawa. Passing this station we soon approach the famous river of the same name, upon which spans the longest iron bridge on the Tokaido Government Railway—about 4,000 ft. long which consists of 19 spans of 200 ft. girders.

The Tenryugawa about 150 m. long is noted for its rapids, and flows into the Pacific after crossing this place (p. 92).

Hamamatsu (Inn-Ogomeya) formerly was the

castle town of a Daimyo and is an important town between Shizuoka and Nagoya.

Maizaka (Inn—Myogaya).—The Lagoon Hamana is 5 m. from east to west, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from south to north and its view is picturesque.

Washizu (Inn—Koganeya) is on the bank of Lagoon Hamana and excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed.

Futagawa. A bronze Buddha image, known as "Iwaya Kwannon" is 1 m. west. from the station and is situated on the top of a rock, 100 ft. high, and may be seen from the windows of the train.

Toyohashi (Inn—Senzai-ro) is a garrison town of some importance. A branch railway diverges to Nagashino (17 m.) via Toyokawa (3 m.) and Tojo (10 m.). Toyokawa (Inn—Wakabaya) is noted for its Inari temple. Near Tojo station is a celebrated water-fall 60 ft. high called Ushi-no-taki. Nagashino. Here a great battle was fought in the 16th century, and the old tombs of warriors still stand as relics of that time. The old temple of Horaiji is 4 m. from Nagashino, and rikisha is practicable to the village of Monya (Inn—Kashiwaya) at the foot of Horaijisan. Its scenery is very charming.

Kamagori (Inn—Kenpekikan). Excellent seabathing may be enjoyed. A fine view of Atsumi Bay may be obtained.

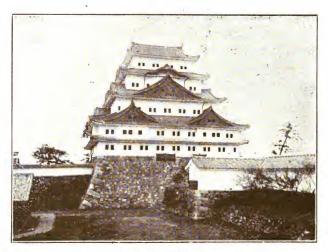
Okazaki (Inn-Kagiya) formerly was the castle

town of a Daimyo and is noted as the place where Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Dynasty, rose up suddenly from a common samurai to a great general at the end of the 16th century.

Obu (Inn-Nakagiku). A branch line diverges to Port Taketoyo via Handa. Handa (Inn-Mimasuya) is a prosperous port and has steam communication with Yokohama. Ono (Inn-Kaihin-kan), a good sea-bathing place, is 7½ m. by rikisha from the Handa station. Taketoyo (Inn-Emparo) is the terminus of the branch line and is a good port. A hill called Hoshozan is noted as the place where H.M. the Emperor stopped in 1890 when the Naval and Military Manœuver was held in these regions. A fine view from the hill may be enjoyed.

Atsuta (Inn—Iseya). Here stands the famous Shinto temple called Atsuta Daijingu. The town has daily steam communication with Yokkaichi in the province of Ise—the distance is 16½ m.

Nagoya (Nagoya Hotel; Inn—Shinachu) is the fourth City of Japan with 288,639 inhab, and its chief products are cloisonné, porcelain wares and fans. The Nagoya Castle was built in the 15th year of Keicho (A.D. 1610) by several feudal lords to serve as the residence of Tokugawa Yoshinao, second son of Iyeyasu, the first Shogun of the Tokugawa dynasty. A pair of dolphins covered with pure golden scales known as "Kin-no-Shachihoko"



Castle of Nagoya.

glitter and twinkle in the sun from the top of the five storied donjon and are seen from all over the city. The dolphins measure 8\frac{3}{3} feet in height and are 7\frac{1}{3} feet in circumference. One of the fish was exhibited at the International Exposition of Austria in 1873. It is said that the fish-scales were made from 17,975 pieces of old Japanese gold coins called "Keicho-Koban" valued at \$\mathbf{y}\$ 3,500,000. The castle has been converted into an Imperial Detached Palace. For a visit to the castle, special permission from the Imperial Household is required. There are also the temples of Higashi Honganji and Golhyaku Rakan; the former noted for its architecture,

and the latter for its 500 images of Buddhas. *The Nagoya Raw Silk Factory is in the suburbs. The famous seat of the porcelain industry in Seto is 13 m. distant by a good *rikisha* road. It is said that Kato Shirozaemon made his kiln here in the 13th century and set up the origin of Japan pottery art.

From Nagoya a branch line of the Government Railway runs to Nakatsu (49 m.) in the province of Mino (p. 95). Travellers who go from Nagoya to Yamada, Nara and Osaka by the Kwansai Railway must change cars to that line.

The Principal Shops at Nagoya are:— Cloisonné—Kawaguchi, Ando, Kumeno, Hattori. Porcelain—Tashiroya.

Ichinomiya (Inn—Higuchi). A branch line diverges to Yatomi (15 m.) on the Kwansai Railway via Tsushima (10 m.) (p. 98).

Gifu (Inns—Tamaiya; Tsunokuniya), formerly the castle town of a Daimyo, is the capital of the Gifu prefecture with 40,168 inhab. The chief products are paper-lanterns, fans, parasols and crape. Hard by is Inabayama where stand the remains of a castle built by Oda Nobunaga, a famous warrior in the 16th century. In the summer time it is worth much to see the cormorant fishing known as "Ukai" on the river Nagara near the town. The fishing takes place from May 11th to Oct. 15th every year from 6 to 12 o'clock every night except-

ing the full moon nights and when the amount of the river water has been increased. One boat has four fisher-men and one master called "Ushō." The



Cormorant Fishing on the River Nagara.

master handles twelve trained birds with great cleverness. When any one of his flock is gorged with seven or eight trout or Ayu, he lifts the bird aboard and forcing its bill open presses out the fish. One bird generally catches from 120 to 300 trout per hour. The charge is from y 1 to 5 per boat.

Ogaki (Inn—Tamaya). The castle of the former Daimyo is seen from the train. The celebrated waterfall called Yorō (Inn—Kikusuiro) is 7 m. to

the south-west via Takata and it may be reached by *rikisha*. The fall is 90 ft. high and 9 ft. wide. The place is very cool in summer. Cherry blossoms and maple trees also attract many visitors in either season.

Sekigahara is a notable place in Japanese history as the site of a decisive battle fought about 300 years ago between Tokugawa Iyeyasu and Ishida Mitsunari, the latter belonged to the party of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the heir of the Great Taiko, while the former gained a great reputation from the battle.

Maibara (Inn—Izutsuya) is the junction to Port Tsuruga, Kanazawa and Toyama in the provinces along the coast of the Japan Sea (p. 125).

Hikone (Inn—⊕ Rakuraku-tei) was formerly the castle town of the celebrated Daimyo called Ii Kamon-no-Kami who was assasinated at the Sakurada gate of Tokyo in 1860 because of his supposed desire to open the country to foreign intercourse, he being then the chief adviser called "Tairo" to the Tokugawa Shogun. The renowned castle is now partly turned into a public garden from which a fine view of Lake Biwa may be enjoyed. A branch line runs to Kifugawa (26 m.) where it connects with the Kwansai Railway via Takamiya (2 m.), Yokaichi (12 m.) and Hino (19 m.).

Kusatsu (Inn-Uosei) is the junction for the

Kwansai Railway. Travellers who go to Yokkaichi and Yamada in the province of Ise should change cars to the Kwansai line.

Baba (Inn—Minarai-tei).—Between Kusatsu and Baba a most lovely view is obtained on crossing the long bridge that spans the river Seta which is the outlet of the Lake. A branch diverges to Otsu (1 m.). For a description of Lake Biwa and Otsu see p. 117.

From Baba the train passes through a tunnel under a hill Osakayama.

Inari. The famous shrine of the same name stands near by.

Kyoto (Shichijo Station) is the ancient capital of Japan (p. 106).

Yamazaki (Inn—Hasegawa). A high mountain range on the west called Tennozan is a notable place in history as a battle field where many decisive combats were fought.

Osaka (Umeda Station) is the third City of the Empire (p. 135).

Kanzaki is the junction for the Hankaku Railway. Travellers who go to the Hot Springs of Arima, Port Maizuru and Ama-no-Hashidate, must change cars. Between Kanzaki and Nishinomiya on both sides of the railway stand many godowns which are used for *sake* breweries.

Nishinomiya (Inn-Yoshikuma) is a prosperous

town with 13,000 inhab. and is the centre of sake brewing in the province of Settsu.

Sannomiya is the nearest station to the principal part of Kobe.

Kobe, the terminus of the Government Tokaido Railway (p. 152). Travellers booked for western routes may join the Sanyo Railway.

16. Tokyo to Kyoto via Nakasendo.

In this route there are three ways from Tokyo to the central part of Shinano Province:—first by the Koshu Kaido through Kofu, secondly from Oya station on the Government Shinetsu Railway (Takasaki-Naoetsu line), and thirdly from Shinonoi junction on the same line. The former two roads are connected at Shimo-suwa and they meet the Shinonoi line at Shiojiri.

(1) By the Koshu Kaido:—From Tokyo (Iidamachi) to Okaya (127 m.) at the province of Shinano in 9\frac{3}{2} hrs. via Hachioji and Kofu by railway; thence to Shiojiri (9\frac{1}{2} m.) by rikisha or on foot.

From Tokyo to Kofu is already described (p. 63).

Nirazaki (Inn—Ebisuya) is 8 m. from Kofu and is an important town in this locality. From Nira-

zaki the road ascends along the north bank of the Kamanashigawa.

Fujimi is 21 m. from Nirazaki. On the hill stands a tea-house called "Hara-no-chaya." This place is almost exactly on the water-shed between the two rivers Fujigawa and Tenryugawa, the former joins the Kamanashigawa flowing eastward, while the latter joins Lake Suwa, from the south end of which issue the well-known Rapids of the Tenryugawa.

Kamisuwa (Inn—Botanya) 12 m. distant from Fujimi Station, was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo. The town is noted for its silk industries and sulphur hot springs.

Shimosuwa (Inn—Kikyoya) has hot springs and is close to the village of Hisano-mura, the centre of the best silk manufacture in Japan. The above two towns are situated on the border of Lake Suwa which measures 3½ m. long from E. to W., and 2 m. wide. The lake freezes during winter to the thickness of about two feet and heavily laden packhorses can pass over it with safety and excellent skating is enjoyed in February. Travellers who plan to descend the **Tenryugawa Rapids** which have the grandest scenery in the country, may proceed from this town to Tokimata (52½ m.) (Inn—Umenoya) at the south of the Shinano province through Ina (Inn—Tomiya) (21 m.), Akao (29 m.)

and Iida (Inn—Shogodo) by rikisha road. Iida was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo and is now an important centre of local trade. From Iida is 5 m. to Tokimata. The total distance down the Rapids is estimated at nearly 90 m. The passage from Tokimata to the Tokaido Railway occupies about from 10 to 12 hours (charge for a boat \$\mathbf{y}\$ 35-45). Travellers may alight at the following places on the bank of the Tenryugawa:—Majima (Inn—Tamura) (20 m.), Nakabe (Inn—Ryuto) (45 m.), and Nishinoto (Inn—Kojiya) (50 m.)—The above miles denote the distances from Tokimata.

Okaya is the present terminus of the Central Government Railway whence to Shiojiri is 9½ m. via a high pass called Shiojiri-toge.

(2) By Oya Route:—From Tokyo (Uneno) to Oya (110 m.) (p. 57) by railway; thence to Shimosuwa (32 m.) via Wada by *rikisha*.

Nagakubo Shimmachi (Inn—Yamazakiya) is 17 m. distant from Oya station on the Government Shinetsu Railway and is a place to stop between Oya and Wada.

Wada (Inn—Midoriya) nearly 14 m. from Nagakubo Shimmachi, is situated at the N. E. foot of the Wada-toge. The pass is the longest and highest on the Nakasendo, being 5,300 ft. above sea-level; but rikisha with two men are practicable. Snow at the pass usually melts about the middle of April.

(3) By Shinonoi Route:—Railway from Tokyo (Uyeno) to Shinonoi (129 m.) (p. 57) via Oya; from Shinonoi to Shiojiri (42 m.) in 3\frac{1}{3} hrs.

The principal stations are :—Obasuteyama, Omi, Nishijo and Matsumoto.

Obasute (Inn—Wadaya) (7 m. from Shinonoi junction). Obasuteyama is quite close to the station, and is the famous place where can be seen, on fine autumn nights, a view of the full-moon shining on the hill beyond the river and the reflection on the paddy fields known as "Tagoto-no-tsuki." Between Obasute and the next station Omi, is a long tunnel of one mile and 50 chains.

Matsumoto (Inn—Marumo) (25 m. distant from Obasute station), formerly the castle town of a Daimyo, is a prosperous town with 33,000 inhab. The chief product is raw silk. Asama hot Springs are about 2 m. off.

Shiojiri (Inn—Masuya) (8 m. from Matsumoto station) is the present terminus of the Government line.

Now travellers proceed from Shiojiri (Inn—Kawakami) to the Kisokaido which is the name given to one part of the Nakasendo or "Central Mountain Road"—the total distance is 65 m. from Shiojiri to Nakatsugawa through Seba, Narai, Yabuhara (Inn—Kawakamiya), Fukushima (Inn—Suimeiro), Agematsu (Inn—Hakuchi), Suwara

(Inn-Sakuraya) and Tsumago by rikisha road. In the Kisokaido, Fukushima is the most important town. The pass called Torii-toge, the highest point in the Kiso Kaido, lies between Narai and Yabukawa. Fukushima, nearly 30 m. distant from Shiojiri, is situated along both banks of the Kisogawa and is the most important town with 5,000 inhab, in the Kiso region. Ontake is the celebrated mountain (10,500 ft. next to Fuji in height) and may be ascended from Fukushima via Otaki (7½ m.). From Otaki to Kengamine, the highest point of the peak is 121 The best time to ascend it is from July to September and during this season rest-huts for pilgrims are prepared on the mountain like those on Fuji. The famous bridge of "Kiso-no-Sorihashi" is 2½ m. in west from Fukushima. Its length is 336 ft., breadth 22 ft. and underneath the bridge is a depth of 1,000 ft. of precipitous steep The scenery is very charm-Agematsu is an excellent place for the lover of mountain scenery. Nezame-no-toko or the of Awakening" is the best sight along the Kiso river. Various rocks of wonderful shapes are scattered along the beautiful valley and an old Buddhist temple called Rinzenji is situated on its precipice which commands a picturesque view.

Nakatsu or Nakatsugawa (Inn—Hashiriki) situated at the south side of the Kisogawa, is the present terminus of the Government Chuo Railway

which is starting from Nagoya. From Nakatsu to Nagoya (49 m.) (p. 85) is taken by the train in 3 hrs. through Kamado (13 m.) and Tajimi (27 m.).

Tajimi (Inn—Matsuya) produces a pottery called Setoyaki. Kokeizan is the general name given to both banks in the upper portion of the Tokigawa, one mile distant from Tajimi, and is noted for its beautiful scenery. On the hill of the same name stands Eihoji, a celebrated Buddhist temple founded in 1313. From the temple grounds, a fine view over the valley may be enjoyed.

From Kamado travellers may reach **Gifu** (p. 87) via Mitake (Inn—Masuya) and Unuma (Inn—Oshimaya) by *rikisha* road, the distance is 37 m. From Nagoya or Gifu to Kyoto is already described (p. 85-90).

17. From Nagoya to Osaka via Yamada.

Kwansai and Sangu Railways to Yamada in $4-5\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. Kwansai Railway to Nara in $3\frac{2}{3}-4\frac{2}{3}$ hrs.; to Osaka in $5\frac{2}{3}-6\frac{1}{3}$ hrs.

Stations.			Mileage.		Fares	Fares.	
Nagoya□⊙×△				-	2nd. rom Nagoya.	1st.	
Aichi				.2	rom majojin		
Kaniye× Yatomi□⊙×	•••			5.6	90	00	
Nagashima		•••		$\begin{array}{c} 10.1 \\ 12.2 \end{array}$.29	.38	
Kuwana⊚×△		•••		14.7			

Stations.		Mileage.	Far	Fares.	
	4	Mileage.	2nd.	lst.	
		19.6		•	
		23.1	.63	.84	
		27.3		.01	
		31.5			
Kameyama 🗌 🔘	<Δ	37.2	1.02	1.36	
		•••			
Isshinden⊚		44.6			
		46.7	1.28	1.70	
		49.2		1.10	
Matsuzaka	•••	58.6			
Tamaru		68.0			
Yamada×△		73.0	1.99	3.11	
Seki×		40.5	2.00	0.11	
Kabuto		44.1			
Tsuge□⊙×△		49.5	1.35	1.80	
		58.6	-1.55	A 0()()	
Shimagahara		63.2			
Kasagi		71.0			
TZ - DOWA	•••	75.1	2.04	2.72	
Shinkidzu ()		78.7	2.0.1	2.12	
Tandox		92.1			
101.11	•••	98.4	2.52	3.36	
Suminodo		100.6	2.,,2	9.50	
Tokuan		103.3			
Hanatan		104.4			
A matting a		107 0	2 66	3.54	
Sakuranomiya		108.0	2.66	3.54	
Dailastas		80.4	2.15	2.86	
N [] (A)		81.2	2.16	2.88	
L'amire, ma		84.2	2.10	2.03	
Harinii		88.4			
ANITO Y		90.6	23.7	3.13	
Kashiwara [] .		96.5	20.1	0.10	
Yao		99.3			
Himana		102.0			
Manage 11	••	101.4	2.66	3.54	
Imamira		105.7	2.00	J. 0 F	
79.7		106.6	2.66	3.54	
	***	50.0	4.00	0.0 F	

Aichi is a suburb of Nagoya City and gives its name to this prefecture.

Yatomi (Inn—Iseya). A branch line diverges to Shin-Ichinomiya (15 m.) via Tsushima (5 m.). Tsushima is a flourishing commercial town and has a celebrated Shinto temple of the same name founded by order of the Emperor Saga in 818. The Wistaria garden of Mukojima is one mile distant. The famous rivers Kisogawa and Ibigawa flow between Yatomi and Kuwana. Two long iron bridges span the rivers (2,848 ft. for the former, and 3,262 ft. for the latter) and afford grand views.

Kuwana (Inn—Funatsuya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo and is an important town for local commerce.

Yokkaichi (Inn—Matsumoro) is a special open port. It has regular steam communication with Yokohama. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1905 was y 7,930,294. Komono hot-springs (Inn—Kotobuki-tei) are 11 m. from the station by rskisha or kayo. There is a beautiful cascade.

Kameyama (Inn—Kashiwaya).—Travellers who go to Yamada must change cars for the branch line.

Isshinden (Inn-Furuteya). Senshuji, the head-temple of the Takata branch of the Buddhist Monto sect, is known as Takata-no-Gobo. The temple was founded by Saint Shinran Shonin in the 13th century.

Tsu (Inn-Chochokan) formerly the castle town

of the Daimyo Todo, is the capital of the Miye prefecture with 36,408 inhab. The public gardens are well laid out on a hill which commands a fine view of Ise Bay. An excellent sea-bathing resort called Nakagawara (Inn—Asahikan) is one mile to the East. Tsu is the starting point of the Sangu Railway; but in through trains proceeding to Yamada direct, passengers need not change cars.

Takajaya.—Karasu (Inn—Hinodekan) has good sea-bathing and is 2 m. from the station.

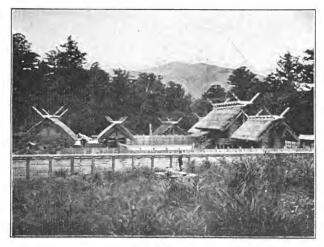
Matsuzaka (Inn—Kaishuuro).—A public garden is on a fine hill where stand the remains of the old castle.

Yamada (Inns—Gonikai Hotel with European beds; Yamada Hotel) also called Uji-Yamada, is the terminus of the Sangu Railway. It is a prosperous town with 29,000 inhab, and is supported chiefly by the pilgrims who come from every direction in the Empire to visit the Sacred Shrines. A famous dance called "Ise Ondo" is performed here.

The Geku or "Outer Shrine" is situated at the south end of the town and is consecrated to Toyouke Daijin, the Goddess of Food and three other subordinate deities. This shrine was first founded in the province of Tamba and was removed here in the reign of the Emperor Yuryaku in the 6th century. The shrine grounds cover 96 acres, and within them are many old ceder trees. The Kagura-

den or "Holy-dance hall" is within the second torii gate. The principal shrine is environed by wooden walls and possesses four entrances called "Itagakitorii." The fourth gate stands at the inside of the Itagaki gate and common visitors are not allowed to enter at this gate. Mizugaki-gomon is the inner most gate and the principal shrine is situated within its interior. The Shin-en or holy garden is reached by crossing a bridge. The Agricultural Hall is in the vicinity of the Geku and contains several agricultural products as well as instruments of farming and fishing, etc., which are shown to the public for a small fee.

The Naigu or "Inner Shrine" stands by the pure stream of the Isuzugawa, 2 m. distant from the Geku, and is dedicated to Tenshoko Daijin known as the Goddess Amaterasu, ancestress of the Imperial family of Japan. In the reign of the Emperor Sujin (B. C. 97–30) the holy mirror called "Yata-no-kagami," one of the three Imperial sacred treasures, which is a relic of the Goddess, was removed from the Imperial palace to the Kasanui village in the province of Yamato. In the 25th year of the Emperor Suinin (B. C. 4.) the mirror was brought to this spot by Princess Yamato-hime by the command of the Emperor. In A. D. 674, the Emperor Temmu inaugurated the rite of the removal of the Shrine to a neighbouring place every 21 years.



The Naigu.

The shrine precinct contains over 164 acres and its architecture represents the purest Shinto style. By Japanese people this place is regarded as the most sacred in the Empire. In A. D. 1281 Kublai Khan or Koppitsuretsu, the brave and ambitious Chinese hero, sent his fleet to the island of Kyushu to conquer Japan, and his fleet was annihilated off the Hakata Bay, then the Emperor Kameyama proceeded here and worshipped at the shrine of the Goddess. On the 17th November 1905, H. I. M. the Emperor conducted the ceremony of worship at the Great Shrines regarding the time as an honorable termination of the Russo-Japanese War.

Asama-yama is 1,700 ft. high above sea level and lies on the boundary of the provinces of Ise and Shima. The pass behind the Holy-garden of the Naigu leads to Asama-yama and the distance to its summit is nearly 5 m. On the summit is a Japanese inn and also stands Kongosho-ji, a Buddhist temple and from the temple grounds a fine panoramic view may be enjoyed. This mountain may be also ascended from Furuichi near the Geku, the distance is 3 m. From Asama village rikisha may be taken to the Futami shore.

Futamiga-ura (Inn—Taiyokan) is an excellent sea-bathing resort, and is 5 m. from the town of Yamada by electric tram. This place is noted for two sacred rocks. The larger one is 30 ft. and the smaller 12 ft. in height. The distance between the two rocks is about 18 ft. and they are tied together by a straw-rope called *shimenawa*. The view of the sun rising between the rocks is very grand and is often painted by Japanese artist. The Hinjitsu-kan, a fine public hall, was established in 1886 by the Shin-en-kai or "Holy-gardens Association" and has various old fine art specimens.

Toba (Inn—Osakaya) is a port 5 m. distant from Futami. A small hill called Hiyoriyama affords a fine view. The women of Toba are noted as skilled divers. They fish up shell-fish and sea-weed.

Travellers now must return by the same route

to Kameyama junction and thence proceed to Nara.

Seki (In—Aizuya). The famous mountain called Fudesuteyama or "Throwing brush mount" is 2 m. distant. Kano Hogen, a noted painter, is said to have thrown away his brush when sketching this beautiful scenery, unable to draw the beauties of nature which he saw before him.

Kabuto.—The tunnel of the same name which passes the range of Suzuka-toge is 3,051 ft. long.

Tsuge (Inn-Tsuruya).—A branch line diverges to the Kusatsu station (23 m.) on the Tokaido line. The village is known as the birth place of Basho, a celebrated poet.

Uyeno (Inn—Sogachu) was the eastle town of a Daimyo and the capital of the Iga province. Tsukigase, the most celebrated place for plum flowers in the Empire, is 10 m. by *rikisha*. Tsukigase is the general name given to the various villages 5 m. in length, which are situated along the Nabarigawa.

Shimagahara.—To Tsukigase is about 4 m. by rikisha.

Ogawara. The Ariichi Mineral Spring (Inn—Sessei-tei) is 1 m. distant and the water contains carbolic acid. The place is a good summer retreat.

Kasagi (Inn—Kasagikan with mineral Spring). Mount Kasagi was the site of a temporary palace of the Emperor Godaigo who was obliged to retreat here during a civil war in the 14th century. This mountain has now become a nice summer resort, and a pure stream called Kizugawa flows a round wonderous rocks. The scenery is very picturesque.

Kamo. A branch line diverges to Sakuranomiya (32 m. in 2½ hrs.) in Osaka and the following are the principal stations:—Shinkizu (Inn—Kawaguchiya) is the junction for the Kyoto line. Shijonawate (Inn-Nawate Hotel). The famous Shinto temple of the same name is near. It was erected in honour of Kusunoki Masatsura, a young loyalist in the 14th century. Sakuranomiya, the junction to the Osaka suburban line, is a notable place for its cherry avenue and the source of the Osaka aqueduct.

Daibutsu. The station is situated at the N. W. side of Nara and is near the Daibutsu or Great Buddha. Travellers who visit Nara had better alight here.

Nara was the ancient capital of Japan and is now the seat of the Nara prefecture (p. 131).

Koriyama (Inn—Kikuya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo. In the vicinity of the station are many ancient temples and shrines of note.

Horyuji (Inn-Daikokuya). The Buddhist temple of the same name is near the station. It is the

oldest existing monastery in Japan. The temple was founded by Prince Shotoku Taishi and completed in A.D. 607. The famous five-storied pagoda and various other buildings which are about 1,300 years old, are still well preserved. These establishments are excellent specimen of Japanese ancient architecture and decoration. Most of the relics in these buildings, including valuable manuscripts and paintings are shown on payment of a suitable fee.

Oji. A branch line diverges to Sakurai (13 m.). Travellers who go to Yoshino-yama and Koya monastery should change cars to the branch line. (p. 144).

Kashiwabara is the junction for Nagano (10 m.) via Domyoji and Tondabayashi. Domyoji has the Shinto temple of the same name which is dedicated to Sugawara Michizane. It is said that Michizane called on his aunt here on his way to Kyushu Island where he was banished from the capital in A. D. 901. The temple contains his relics and there are thousands of plum trees in the grounds. Tondabayashi (Inn—Choshunro) is 6 m. from Kashiwabara. The famous temple of Mizuwake-no-Miya preserves a statue of Kusunoki Masashige who celebrated for his courage and for his loyality to the Emperor Godaigo in the 14th century, carved by the Emperor himself.

Tennoji (junction) is at the south suburb of

Osaka. Travellers may change cars for the northern parts of Osaka.

Minatomachi. The south terminus of the Kwansai Railway in Osaka, is the busy portion of the City.

18. Kyoto.

Railway from Kobe 47 m. in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1st y 2.34; 2nd y 1.37); from Osaka 27 m. in 50 min. (fares 1st y 1.35; 2nd 79 sen); from Yokohama (Hiranuma Station) 311 m. in 12–16 hrs. (fares 1st y 10.86; 2nd y 6.34).

Hotels.—Kyoto Hotel; Miyako Hotel; Yaami Hotel. Inns—⊕ Nakamuraro; Tawaraya; Hiiragiya.

Kyoto was founded in A.D. 794 by the Emperor Kwammu. It was the metropolis of the Empire and the residence of all the Emperors until 1869 when the Imperial court was removed to the present capital Tokyo. Kyoto is finely situated on a flat plain 5 miles from east to west, 3½ miles from south to north and its three sides are surrounded by well-wooded hills. The City abounds in many beautiful views and the Kamogawa flows through its eastern portion, and merges into the Yodogawa at the south suburb. The principal bridges which span the river are called numerically Nijo, Sanjo, Shijo and Gojo, the Sanjo bridge being the most famous. The City

is divided into the two districts of Kamikyo-ku (Upper district), and Shimokyoku (Lower district). All the streets are cleanly and laid out orderly and almost at right angles. Kyoto is noted for its fine porcelains, its embroideries, silks and velvets, its bronzes and its cloisonné wares, besides many other ancient and modern works of Art. It has a population of 380,568. Within the City limits there are 878 Buddhist temples and 82 Shinto shrines and the buildings of the above temples and shrines represent the architecture of every age.

The chief sights of Kyoto are:

The Imperial Buildings.

The Imperial Palace or Kyoto-Gosho, the former residence of the Mikado, is enclosed by a wall covered with a tiled roof. The outer circles of the Palace are used as The Imperial Park which is one mile long and ½ mile wide. The Palace grounds cover 28 acres and there are four gates. The main gate is on the south side and is called Kenrei-mon. The northern gate named Sakuhei-mon is the entrance to the Empress Palace. Shishiu-den is the principal building 54 ft. square and lies close to the Main gate. In 1868 the ceremony of the coronation of H. M. the Emperor was held in this building. Seiryoden was formerly the Emperor's private hall. Tsune-

Goten or "Usual Palace" was once the Mikado's residence. Kogosho consists of various smaller buildings. A Palace called Sento-Gosho is situated in the eastern part of the Park and has beautiful gardens.

The Nijo Palace was built in 1603 by the Shogun Iyeyasu. The castle is surrounded by a stone wall and the moat.

Shugakuin-rikyu, an Imperial Summer House, is at the foot of Mt. Hiyei.

Katsura-no-rikyu, an Imperial Summer Palace, is near the river Katsura.

Travellers who desire to visit the above Imperial Buildings should obtain special permission from the Imperial Household through their Special Embassies or Legations.

Higashiyama and its Neighbourhood.

Higashiyama is the general name given to the range of beautiful hills stretching up to the east side of the City and on the slope of these hills many pleasing sights are situated.

Chion-in, one of the largest temples in the country, is the centre of the Jodo sect founded in the 12th century by the Abbot Honen Shonin known as Enkodaishi. The gigantic bell measures 10.8 ft. in height, 9 ft in diameter and 9½ ft. in thickness and weighs over 100,000 pounds. The bell is believed

to be the largest in the Empire. The famous umbrella "Chion-in-no-karakasa" is under the eaves of the temple gallery. Many valuable paintings by the artists of the Kano school can be inspected there.

Maruyama Park affords a fine view and has a number of restaurants and tea-houses. The park is celebrated for its cherry blossoms.

Yasaka-jinsha or Gion temple is the most popular Shinto shrine in the City. The temple is close to Gion-machi, a merry-making street, where the famous Miyako Odori or "Cherry Dance" is held in April.

Shogunzuka or the Generalissimo's Mound, commands an extensive prospect.

Higashi Otani is the burial place of Saint Shinran Shonin, the founder of the Monto sect and also of Kennyo, the founder of the East Honganji.

Kodaiji temple close to Higashi Otani, was erected in the 16th century by the Taiko Hideyoshi's widow, Kitano Mandokoro, and contains the various relies of the Toyotomi family.

Yasaka-no-to, the fine storied pagoda, is 21 ft. square and 16 ft. heigh. It commands an excellent view.

Kiyomizadera picturesquely situated is the largest temple dedicated to the Kwannon or Goddess of Mercy and was first established in the 8th century.

The water-fall Otowa-no-taki is here. The crokeries known as Kiyomizuyaki are sold in the neighbour-hood.

Nishiotani contains the tomb of Shinran Shonin already described. The followers of the West Honganji temple bury the bones of their deceased kinsfolks here considering that thus their spirits will be sure of salvation.

Toyokuni-jinsha also called Hokoku-jinsha, is a shrine dedicated to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, commonly known as the Taiko who rose from the son of a peasant in the province of Owari and ruled Japan in the 16th century. He was buried on a hill, behind the shrine called Amidagamine.

Mimizuka or "Ear Mound" is the large stone sepulcher beneath which were buried the ears and noses of Koreans slain in the Taiko's Expedition.

Daibutsu-den also called Hokoji was founded by the Taiko. The image of the Great Buddha was rebuilt in 1801— the height is 42 ft., the width of face 24 ft., the length of face 30 ft. and the circumference of neck 36 ft. The temple is noted for its large bell which is 14 ft. high, 9 ft in diameter and 9 inches in thickness.

Sanjusangendo, or "Hall of Thirty-three Ken," one of the oldest Buddhist temples in the City, dates from the year 1132 and contains 33,333 images of Kwannon, the Goddess of Mercy.

The Imperial Museum was established in 1895 by the Imperial Household and contains an enormous collection of interesting objects.

Senyuji has the tombs of the Imperial Family. Since the Emperor Shijo was interred in A. D. 1243, the sepulchres have received the corpses of the deceased Mikado and the ex-Emperor Komei is also buried here. The grounds are quietly located.

Tofukuji temple is particularly noted for its maple-trees amid which stands a bridge generally called Tsuten-kyo.

Nanzenji, the headquarters of the Rinzai Branch of the Zen sect, has a main gate, one of the largest in the City.

Heianjingu or Daikyoku-den, a Shinto Shrine dedicated to the Emperor Kwammu was erected in 1895 on the Eleven-hundredth Anniversary of the Emperor.

The Fine Art Museum—numerous works of art are exhibited.

*The Imperial University, *the Third Higher School and other schools are situated at Yoshida.

Kurotani or "Dark Valley" is a monastery situated on a wooded hill. It was founded in the 12th century by Saint Honen Shonin. It is asserted that Kumagai Naozane, a famous warrior, who after the combat of Ichinotani in A. D. 1184 where he beheaded a fair noble youth of the same

age of his son, came here and exchanged his armour for a monk's costumes. In the grounds of the temple stands a pinetree called "Yoroikake-no-Matsu" on which Naozane hung up his useless armour.

Eikando contains the famous image called Mikaeri-no-Amida or "Amida Looking Back."

Shinnyo-do is a large temple of the Tendai Sect and has valuable pictures.

Ginkakuji or Silver Pavilion was a summer house built in 1479 by the ex-Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimasa in imitation of Kinkakuji or "Gold Pavilion" made by his grand-father Yoshimitsu. There he built a tea ceremonial room which was the first of its kind in Japan.

Shimogamo or Lower-kamo is a famous shrine founded in A. D. 677 in honour of the goddess Tatasu-Tamayori-Hime and the God Oyamakui-no-Kami. It is maintained by the Imperial Household. The Shrine is also called Kamo-mioya-jinsha or the Parent Shrine of Kamo, because the deities worshiped are the parents of the God dedicated to Kami-gamo Shrine. The Aoi Festival held on the 15th of May every year is one of the grandest fetes at Kyoto.

Kami-gamo or Upper-kamo is one mile north from Shimo-gamo. The festival is held on May 15th. Another festival takes place on May 5th (old calender) when horse racing is held on the grounds.

North-West.

Nishijin is the place where a silk fabric known as Nishijinori is made in abundance.

Kitano-no-Tenjin is a great popular shrine dedicated to Sugawara-no-Michizane, the celebrated loyalist of the 10th century. The place has many plum trees and attracts visitors in the early spring.

Hirano-jinsha is a very old Shinto temple. The irises in the pond may be seen in the early summer.

Myoshinji, one of the largest Buddhist temples in the City, was the place of retreat of the Emperor Hanazono in the 14th century. It is close to the Hanazono station on the Kyoto Railway.

Toji-in temple is noted for the statues of the Ashikaga Shoguns.

Kinkakuji is widely known for its golden pavillion and is situated at the base of the picturesque hill called Kinugasayama. It was built in 1397 by Ashikaga Yoshimitsu after his resignation of the post of Shogun to enjoy an undisturbed life. This three storied pavilion is 38 ft. in length, 28 ft. broad and 42 ft. high and is elegantly decorated in gold. A bronze phænix stands on the roof. There is a large pond in the beautiful land-scape gardens containing a very charming view.



Kinkakuji.

Ninnaji called Omuro Gosho was founded by the Emperor Koko in 886. The chief priests of the temple during the succeeding years up to 1868 were all Princes of the Blood.

Takaozan, Toganoo and Makinoo are well-known mountains famous for maple trees and are about 6 m. from the centre of the City.

Jingoji in Takao is the temple founded by Wakeno-Kiyomaro, the well-known royalist, who saved the Throne from falling into the hands of Yuge Dokyo, an infidel monk in the 8th century.

Koryuji, one of the oldest temples in the Empire, is in Uzumasa village on the S.W. of the Hanazono

Station. It was established in A.D. 604 by order of Prince Shotoku Taishi.

Lake Hirosawa is the place for viewing the moon-beams in autumn nights.

South and along Kamogawa.

Toji or East temple, a Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect, was founded by the Saint Kobodaishi a few years after the Imperial court was removed to Kyoto. It is celebrated for its five storied pagoda, 216 ft. in height. This temple is the only one now standing in Kyoto that was built at the time of the founding of the City.

Nishi Honganji, West or Original Honganji, is the head-quarters of the Buddhist Monto Sect also called Shinshu founded by Shinran Shonin in the 13th century. This temple is one of the grandest structures of its kind in Japan.

Higashi Honganji or East Honganji is the headquarters of the Otani Branch of the Monto Sect founded in the 16th century. The new edifice was completed in 1895 and is a magnificient building.

Sanjo Bridge, one of the largest bridges over the Kamogawa, was constructed by a vassal of the Great Taiko in 1590. It is asserted that the bridge was the first one in the Empire to be sustained on stone pillars. It is the official centre of the City and distances are reckoned from here. Shijo Bridge presents a lively scene in summer evenings known as Shijo-Suzumi or "Cooling in Shijo."

Rokkakudo or "Hexagon Temple" possesses a golden image of Kwannon. In the temple ground, stands a building called Ike-no-bo in which the art of arranging flowers was first taught in the 10th century.

Kyogoku is a most lively street extending from Shijo to Sanjo. Both sides of the street are lined with theatres and other numerous houses for entertainment.

Ponto-cho street is near Sanjo bridge on the west side of Kamogawa and the Kamogawa Dance is held here in May.

Short Trips from Kyoto.

The Rapids of the Hozugawa.—To descend the rapids is an amusing excursion which can easily be made by taking trains at Shichijo Station to Kameoka (13 m.) in 1 hr. (fares: 1st 78 sen; 2nd 52 sen). From Kameoka is ten minutes walk to the village of Hozu where boats may be hired for the descent (charge for a boat y 3\frac{1}{3} to 6). The distance to the foot of Arashiyama celebrated for its cherry blossoms (the whole length of the Rapids)



Rapids of Hozugawa.

is about 13 m. which may be reached in 2 hrs. This trip is very exciting without any danger and the surrounding scenery is very charming through the year; but the best time is the late spring when the precipitous banks of the Rapids are scattered with the wild azeleas.

An Excursion to Lake Biwa. Railway from Shichijo is taken to Otsu (11 m.) via Baba junction in 1 hr. (fares: 1st y .60; 2nd y .36). Otsu (Hotel—Minaraitei, semi-Europ.) situated on the shore of the Lake, is the capital of Shiga prefecture with 39,595 inhab. The Lake is the largest body of water in Japan with a circumference of 38 miles, 13

miles in breath in the widest part, 300 ft. deep in some places and 350 ft. above the sea level. The water of the Lake furnishes the needs of mills and factories in Kyoto. From Otsu little steamers ply daily to Hachiman, Notogawa, Hikone and Nagahama on the east shore and also to the principal places on the west shore (Fares from Otsu: to Hikone 1st 60 sen, 2nd 42 sen; to Nagahama 1st 72 sen, 2nd 50 sen; to Katata 1st 24 sen, 2nd 17 sen; to Imazu 1st 72 sen, 2nd 50 sen). There are eight traditional sights known as "Omi Hakkei" on and around the Lake:—



Lake Biwa from Mildera.

Miidera, a notable Kwannon temple erected by

the Emperor Tenchi in the 7th century, is romantically situated upon the heights. Ishiyamadera founded by the Abbot Ryoben Sojo, stands on a rocky slope above the Setagawa. The old pine tree at Karasaki is over 1,000 years old and is a wonderful sight being the most curious pine tree in the World. In the building, a little room called Genjino-ma, is said to have been occupied by the famous authoress Murasaki Shikibu who lived about 900 years ago. Hieizan may be reached very easily from Otsu via Sakamoto (6½ m. by rikisha). From Sakamoto is a good road to the top of the mountain.

Biwa Canal.—Returning from Otsu to Kyoto, travellers are advised to take boats on the Lake Biwa Canal. The Canal was opened to traffic in August 1894 and the cost of its construction was about 1,400,000 yen. The length of the canal is 11,103 meters or 74 m. and three tunnels—the longest 2,436 meters or 1½ m., the second 124 meters The banks of the canal and the other 849 meters. are covered with cherry and maple trees, and in June the fire-flies are innumerable. The scenery is charming the whole length of the canal. Otsu to Keage in Kyoto (near the Miyako Hotel), one hour is spent in the descent (The fare for a private boat is 3 yen), but from Kyoto to ascend, 13 hrs. are taken.

Monthly Attractions in Kyoto.

- Jan.—New Year's Festival (from 1st to 7th).
- Feb.—Hatsuuma (the first day which comes under the zodiacal sign of horse according to the old lunary calender.):—Inari temple in Fushimi.
- Feb. and March.—Plum blossoms (from the middle part to the first half):—Momoyama in Fushimi, Nagaoka, Kitano, Imperial Park. Peach (from the latter part of March till the middle of April):—Maruyama Park, Momoyama.
- March.—"Hinamatsuri" (the 3rd), Festival of dolls for girls.
- April.—Cherry flowers:—Maruyama Park, Arashiyama, Imperial Park, Hirano-jinsha, Kiyomizu, Omuro, Chion-in.

 Miyako, Odori, or, "Cherry, Dance" (four

Miyako Odori or "Cherry Dance" (four weeks from the 1st):—Kaburenjo in Hanamikoji, Gion-machi (charge 50 sen).

April and May.—Wistaria (from the latter to the middle part):—Demachi, Kitano, Hananoya in Hirano, Daikyokuden, Maruyama Park.

Peonies (the latter part to the beginning):—
Bankaen near Gion-Machi and Takinoya in Hirano.

Azalea (from the latter part to the middle part):—Nagaoka, Hozu Rapids, Omuro.

The Industrial Exhibition in Okazaki-cho is opened for two months in the Spring.

A fine Art Exhibition follows the above Exhibition. Religious services are held for some days every spring in the Buddhist temples and the treasures are shown to the public.

May.—"Tango-sekku" (5th), Festival of armours and flags for boys. Irises:—Umenomiya, Daikyokuden, Toji, Sanjusangendo. Kamogawa Odori or Dance (the 1st to the 16th):— Kaburen-jo in Ponto-cho.

Aoi Festival (the 15th):—Kamo Shinto temple.

June —Fire-flies:—Ui, Ishiyama, Lake Biwa canal, Arashiyama.

Horse-racing (5th):—Kamigamo.

- July—Gion Festival (17th and 24th):—Gion temple.
- July—and August—Lotus Flowers:—Toji, Imperial Park, Nishiotani, Lake Ogura near Fushimi, Nijo Castle.

"Suzumi" or Cooling on the evenings:— Shi'o Bridge, Arashiyama.

August—Daimonji or Illuminations on the mountains (16th):—Nyoiga-dake, Kinugasayama,
Matsugasaki, etc.

Sept.—Bushclover or *Hagi*:—Kodaiji, Kinkakuji, Nanzenji.

Full Moon Festival (15th in the 8th month of old calendar):—Arashiyama, Momoyama, Uji, Ishiyama.

Oct.—Mushroom-hunting or "Kinoko-gari" on the hills near the City.

 ${\it Jidaigyoretsu}$ or Historical Procession (22nd):—Heian-jingu.

Chrysanthemums (this month & Nov.)

- Nov.—Maples:—Arashiyama, Nagaoka, Takao, Toganoo, Makinoo, Kiyomizu, Tsuten-kyo bridge in Tofukuji.
- Dec.—December Sales or Toshi-no-ichi (latter part) are held on all the business streets of the City where the goods for the New year festival are sold.

The Principal shops are as follows:---

- Cloths, Velvets and Embroideries.—S. Nishimura (Sanjo Karasumaru); S. Iida (Karasumaru Takatsuji); Daimaruichi (Otabi-cho); Benten & Co. (Shinmonzen); R. Tanaka (Karasumaru Shichijo).
- Porcelain.—Kinkozan (Awata); Seifu (Gojozaka); Kyoto Tojiki Goshikaisha (Shirakawabashi-suji).
- Cloisonné Enamels.—Y. Namikawa (Sanjo Kitaura); Kin-unken (Sanjo Shirakawa-bashi).

Bronzes and Metal Work.—E. Jomi (Teramachi); O. Komai (Furumonzen); G. Kanaya (Tomino-koji); N. Nogawa (Otabi-cho).

Lacquer.—H. Nishimura (Teramachi Ayano-koji).

Curios and Fine Art Goods.—S. Ikeda & Co. (Shinmonzen); K. Yamanaka (Teramachi); S. Hayashi (Furumonzen); Benten & Co. (Shinmonzen).

Fans, Dolls and Toys.—Nishida (Higashino-toin, Shichijo); Ishizumi (Yanagi-no-Banba Ayanokoji); Misaki (Shijo Tomi-no-koji).

Incense. - Kyukyodo (Teramachi, Ayanokoji).

Tea.-K. Akiyama (Sanjo Muromachi).

Photographs.--Genroku-kwan (Maruyama).

Carpets and Rugs.—K. Kawase (Teramachi Matsubara).

Bamboo Work.--Ishii (Gion-machi).

A Plan to see Kyoto in a Week.

1st Day.—Imperial Palace...a glance on the outside; Nijo Palace; Kitano Tenjin Shrine; Hirano-Jinsha shrine; Toji-in temple; Kinkakuji temple.

2nd Day.—Chion-in temple; Yasaka-jinsha; Shogun-zuka; Higashi-Otani; Kodaiji temple; Yasaka Pagoda; Kiyomizudera temple; Nishi-Otani.

3rd Day.—Imperial Museum; Daibutsu-den; Toyokuni-jinsha shrine; Sanju-Sangendo temple; Tofukuji temple; Honganji (East and West) temples; Toji temple.

4th Day.—Daikyokuden; Fine Art Museum; Nanzen-ji temple; Kurodani; Eikando temple; Shinnyodo temple; Ginkakuji temple Shimogamo shrine.

5th Day.-An Excursion to Lake Biwa.

6th Day.—The Rapids of the Hozugawa and Arashiyama.

7th Day.—Shopping and travelling arrangements.

19. From Kyoto to Fukui, Kanazawa and Toyama.

Government Railway to Fukui (113 m.) in $6\frac{5}{6}$ - $10\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares: 1st y 5.04; 2nd y 2.94); to Kanazawa (161 m.) in 9-13 hrs. (fares: 1st y 6.60; 2nd y 3.85); to Toyama (198 m.) in $10\frac{5}{6}$ - $14\frac{3}{3}$ hrs. (fares: 1st y 7.83; 2nd y 4.57).

From Kyoto to Maibara is already described (p. 89-90).

Maibara is a junction on the east shore of Lake

Biwa on the Tokaido Government Railway and is the starting point for the Toyama line.

Nagahama (Inn—Masuya) is noted for its fine silk crape called *Chirimen*. This town has daily steam-communication on the Lake Biwa with Otsu. Chikubu-shima, a densly wooded island situated near the northern portion of the Lake, is 60 ft. high above sea level. It is reached from here by steam-boat, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. From the top of the island a fine view over the Lake may be enjoyed.

Yanagase. Yanagase tunnel, 4,436 ft. in length, was cut through the hard rocky surface which bounds the provinces of Omi and Echizen. From here to the next station Hikida the train emerges through narrow gorges, and passes through three more tunnels.

Tsuruga (75 m.) (Inn—Gusokuya) is the most important and prosperous commercial harbour on the Japan Sea. There is good anchorage and deep water. Steamers leave daily to Miyazu in Tango Prov. (p. 149). The Oiye's Steamer line runs directly from here to Vladivostock (493 m.) to connect with the Trans-Siberian Railway, arriving there in only two days and night. Kebi-jinsha is the most celebrated and largest Shinto temple in the Hokuriku (northwestern districts) line. It has a large torii stonegate, 35 ft. in height. Kanagasaki-jinsha stands on the top of a hill, 150 ft. above sea level where

in the 14th century a furious battle took place between the Nitta and Ashikaga families. Benten-jima, a picturesque island, lies on the way to the famous shrine called Jogu—2 m. distant.

Fukui (113 m.) (Inn—Nawaya) was the castle town of a powerful Daimyo and is the capital of the same name with 50,155 inhab. It produces a fine thin silk called *Habutae* which is one of the important export articles in Japan. Eiheiji, the head-temple of the Buddhist Jodo sect, is 10 m. east of the station.

Daishoji (132 m.) (Inn—Yataya). The noted hot springs of Yamashiro (Inn—Araya) are 3½ m. distant by a tram way. Here is produced the famous Kutani porcelain. Yamanaka (Inn—Yoshinoya) is 3 m. further on from Yamashiro by also a tram. It is noted for its hot springs and is a good summer resort where are beautiful streams and rock sceneries. The Korogi-bashi or "Cricket Bridge" is 30 ft. high from the water and the place is famous for crickets. The Yamanaka earthen wares are supplied here.

Iburihashi (137 m.) (Inn—Kuriya). The noted Buddhist temple called Natadera is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station. The temple was founded in 724. The charming view in the temple site is said to be the best in the northern provinces. Katayamatsu hot springs (Inn—Morimoto) are $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station.

Kanazawa (161 m.) (Inns-+ Ouraya; Asadaya) is the most important town on this line with 99,657 inhab. It has a public garden called Kenroku-en or "Six fold garden," one of the Three Celebrated Gardens in the country. It was the first made by the Daimyo Maeda in the 17th century. There is a grand Monument and an Industrial Museum. "The Kanazawa Medical School and "the Fourth Higher School are in the town. From Kanazawa may be ascended to the famous mount Hakusan through the villages of Tsuruki and Shirane. The distance from Kanazawa to Shirane is about 33 m. Ichise hot springs lie at the foot of the mountain, nearly one mile further up from Shirane. From Ichise to the rest house called "Murodo" on the mountain is 71 m, distant and from the Murodo to the summit called Oomai, the highest peak (8,681 ft. high), is half a mile. from the Murodo there is no trees and grass but lavas on the mountain. Hakusan has numerous fine cataracts, among which the highest one is upwards of 2,000 ft. On returning travellers may proceed to Fukui passing the villages of Tani and Katsuyama. The total distance from Ichise hot springs to Fukui is about 40 m.

Tsubata (168 m.) (Inn—Kitaniya). A branch line diverges to Nanao (33 m.) (Inn—Nozakiya) in 2½ hrs. (fare 2nd y 1.02) through the stations of Shiki-

nami (14 m.), and Kanemaru (23 m.) Nanao is an important port on the Japan Sea and has daily steam communication with port Fushiki. It is 459 m. to Vladivostock. An hour's ride by *rikisha* from Nanao will reach the famous mineral springs of Wagura. Wagura is a very good summer resort and is opposite to the Noto ima island. Various beautiful islands lie within the bay.

Takaoka (Inn—Sakai) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo and is an important town. The branch runs to Fushiki (4 m.) in the north and to Johana (18 m.) in the south. Fushiki (Inn—Inouye) is a port on the Japan Sea. It has steam communication with Nanao (7 m.) and Naoetsu (63 m.) twice a day.

Toyama (198 m.) (Inn—⊕ Toyama Hotel; Takamatsu-ya), the present terminus of the Government line, is the capital of the prefecture of the same name with 56,275 inhab. The town produces a large quantity of medicine.

From Toyama to Naoetsu (p. 61) is about 75 m. along the Japan Sea coast route via Uozu, Ichiburi and Itoigawa. The road is practicable by rikisha with two men and the whole trip is done in nearly 2 days. From Toyama to Takayama (Inn-Tanigaya), the capital of Hida Province, is about 57 m. through Higashimozumi, Funatsu and Furukawa. The road is picturesque and practicable

for rikisha. Takayama is a district surrounded by high mountain ranges. From Takayama to Gifu (p. 87) on the Tokaido railway is 86 m. distant via Gero, Kanayama and Seki. The journey may be done by rikisha with two men. Toyama is also a good starting point for those who intend to ascend Tateyama, the well-known mountain (9,300 ft. high), via the villages of Kamidaki and Ashikuraji. The latter place is situated at the foot of the mountain. From Toyama to Ashikuraji is about 16 m. From Ashikuraji to the Murodo or "rest hut" on the mountain is about 20 m. From the Murodo to the top is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

20. From Kyoto to Nara and Yoshinoyama.

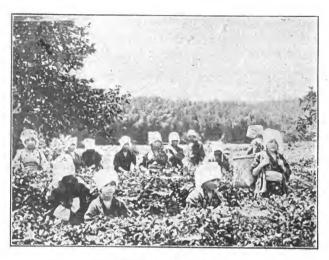
26 m. Railway to Nara in 1 hr. (fares: 1st y1.04; 2nd y.78).

This line proceeds to the south from Shichijo station.

Momoyama (4 m.) is noted for its plum and peach gardens.

Kobata (6 m.). Manpukuji, the head-temple of the Obaku branch of the Zen sect. This temple was founded by Ingen Zenshi, a Chinese priest who came to Japan in the 14th century. All the build-

ings are imitations of Chinese designs, and are quite different from those of Japanese constructions.



Uji Tea piantation.

Uji (9 m.) (Inn—Yorozuya). The Byodo-in temple was founded in the 11th century and is an old Buddhist temple belonging to the Tendai sect. Here is the famous Hooden or "Phænix Hall" built in 1052. The hall is designed to show a Phænix descending from the sky. A duplicate of this hall was exhibited at the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. The town is surrounded by tea plantations where the most delicate flavoured and highest priced tea is produced. This tea is exported

in large amounts to foreign countries. In the early summer times thousands of girls assemble here to pick the leaves while singing their merry songs. It is asserted that the tea was originally introduced from China in the beginning of the 9th century by the Abbot Myoe Shonin in the Togano-o temple who planted it in the Seburiyama whence afterwards it was trans-planted to this place. The river Uji is a good place to see the fire-flies in summer.

Nara (26 m.) (Inns—⊕ Kikusuiro semi-Europ., Musashino), one of the most picturesque spots in all Japan, was the seat of Imperial Government from A. D. 709 to 784 and is now the capital of the prefecture of the same name.



Kasuga-jinsha.

The chief sights are:—The Shinto temple of Kasuga-jinsha was founded in A. D. 768 and is dedicated to Takemikazuchi-no-Mikoto and three others. It is situated at the foot of Mikasayama and is enclosed by lofty cryptomerias. deer come out to be fed by visitors. The temple is approached through lines of about 3,000 lanterns or "toro" of which, a third are of various metals and the remainder of stones. A special holy dance called "Kagura" is performed in the temples by young girls. Nigatsudo was founded in 753 by Abbot Jitchu and is dedicated to the Eleven faced Buddha Kwannon. It is approached by a flight of stone steps and its front is ornamented with a profusion of bronze lanterns. Todaiji was founded in 728 by Abbot Ryoben at the command of the Emperor Shomu. It contains the famous Nara-no-Daibutsu or the colossal image of Buddha and also an ancient bell of large proportion. The temple is 156 ft. in height, 290 ft. from east to west and 170 ft. from south to north. The Daibutsu was completed in 746 and its dimensions are as follows:-

	feet.	inches.
Height	53	6
Length of face	16	
Breadth of face	9	6
Diameter of nose hole	3	
Length of finger	4	3
Circumference of lotus	69	-

Kofuku-ji is noted for its fine pagoda, and a beautiful pond called Sarusawa-no-ike lies below the temple. The Imperial Museum preserves the antiquities of the place. The town of Nara has good drives which lead into its environs.

Horyuji, the oldest temple in Japan having been built by the Imperial Devotee Shotoku Taishi (son of the Emperor Yomei) in 607, is situated near Horyuji station on the S. W. suburb of the town. The temple has an enormous collection of ancient relics (p. 104).

Sakurai (Inn—Tabaichi) is reached by railway in 1 hr. from Nara and is 12 m. distant. Hase-no-Kwannon, Temple of the Goddess of Mercy, is 4 m. from Sakurai by a good road. The temple was founded by Saint Dotoku in A. D. 724. The One Thousand Mats Hall known as "Senjojiki" was built by the Shogun Iyetsuna in 1667. The place is noted for its cherry blossoms and it has also several hundred kinds of peonies.

Tonomine-jinsha is 4 m. distant on the S. of Sakurai. The Shrine is picturesquely situated on the heights and it is ornamented with gold and green arabesques being one of the most perfect specimens of Shinto architecture. It is dedicated to Fujiwara-no-Kamatari, a celebrated prime minister of the 7th century. It is said that Kamatari secretly conspired here, with Prince Nakano-Oye the assas-

sination of Soga Iruka who cherished the bold ambition to place himself on the Throne. This place is also noted for its cherry blossoms and maple trees. A good walk from here is to Kami-ichi via Shiken-jaya—a hamlet, where a fine panoramic view may be enjoyed; and from Kami-ichi one may proceed to Yoshino.

Yoshino (Inn-Kadoya) is noted for its cherry blossoms and is about 9 m. distant from Tonomine. It also may be reached by taking the trains to Yoshinoguchi Station (p. 145). There is a point named "Hitome Senbon" or "A thousand in a single glance" in Yoshinoyama whence all the cherry blossoms on the mountain can be viewed at once. Zoodo, the principal temple in the mountain, has a huge image of the God Zoo Gongen 26 ft. in height. There are many other temples and shrines of note. At the end of the 12th century, Minamoto Yoshitsune, a famous general of the Genji family, was concealed for a time in this mountain region. In Japanese history Yoshino is well known as having been the capital of the South Imperial Court or "Nancho" for 57 years in the 14th century; and the four successive Emperors dwelt in these mountain fastnesses. Kusunoki Masatsura. a famous young royalist who with his father Masashige supported Nancho with a desperate effort, wrote a poem on the wall of the Nyoirin-do temple

here in 1347 when he started to Shijonawate where a decisive battle occurred, after which he committed suicide.

21. Osaka.

Railway 20 m. from Kobe in 45 min. (fares: 1st y 1.02; 2nd 60 sen); 33 m. from Kyoto in 50 min. (fares: 1st y 1.35; 2nd 79 sen).

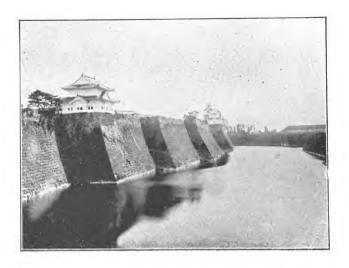
Hotels.—Osaka Hotel; Nippon Hotel.

Inns.—Hanaya; Shiunro.

Osaka is the most wealthy commercial and manufacturing city with 995,945 inhab. The City is intersected by the Yodogawa and many canals which are crossed by hundreds of bridges. Its area is over 8 square miles and is still stretching out with great steps. In the 4th century the Emperor Nintoku took this City for his residence and in the 16th century the Great hero Toyotomi Hideyoshi better known as Taiko, established here his government and devoted his attentions to the general improvement of the City.

The principal sights of the city are:-

"The Osaka Castle is 2½ miles from the Umeda station and was built by the Taiko Hideyoshi in 1583 and was the grandest and strongest castle in the Empire. It contains a vast area of land and is oc-



Osaka Castle.

cupied by the Fourth Army Division. Its circumference is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. and there are four gates, namely Ote, Kyobashi, Aoya and Tamatsukuri. The huge stones used for the construction of the castle are said to have been brought here from a very long distance by the feudal lords at the command of the Taiko. The view from the top of the platform upon which once stood the five storied donjon, is very extensive and grand. The work of constructing a large and complete harbour at the enormous expenditure of some 22,000,000 yen, was commenced by the City in October 1897. When finished, Osaka

harbour will be one of the most complete constructions of its kind in the World.

"The Imperial Mint or Zoheikyoku was established in 1871 and is the largest of its kind in the Far East. It occupies an area of 121,094 square yards, of which several detached buildings cover some portion. The place is noted for its cherry blossoms, and the mint authorities are accustomed to open the grounds to the public for a few days when the flowers may be seen at their best. Among the Bazaars the Commercial Museum or Shohin-Chinretsu-jo and the Museum or Hakubutsu-jo are the best. All the articles are offered for sale at fixed prices.

Temma-no-Tenjin is a very popular Shinto temple and is dedicated to Sugawara-no-Michizane. It is very crowded on the 25th of every month.

Kozu-no-miya is dedicated to the Emperor Nintoku of the 3rd century. The shrine stands on a hill commanding a fine view of the City. Ikutama shrine is a little south of the Kozu shrine and possesses a very beautiful site.

Tennoji Temple was founded in A.D. 600 by the Imperial Devotee Shotoku Taishi and is celebrated for its five storied pagoda. Imamiya Park is close to the above temple and occupies an immense space of ground. It is the site where the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition was held in 1903. Nishi and Higashi Honganji temples are as grand as those of other cities.

Amidagaike lies within the precincts of the Wakoji temple at Kita-Horie. It is said that Honda Yoshimitsu, a native of Shinano province, on passing here noticed a strange light in the pond which came from a small idol of a Buddha which he took home. This image is now kept as a great treasure in the Zenkoji temple (p. 60).

Tempozan is an artificial hill made in the 2nd year of Tempo (1831). It is situated at the entrance of the Ajikawa and commands a fine view over the Osaka Bay. Here are a large wooden light-house, restaurants and sea-water-baths.

The most important business street in the City is Shinsaibashi-suji, where almost every kind of merchandise is sold The principal shops are:—

Curios and Fine Art goods:—Yamanaka (Koraibashi).

Silk Mercers: — Daimaru; Takashimaya (both Shinsaibashi-suji).

Porcelain:—Yabumeizan (Dojima).

Sakai Rugs:—Mitani (Honmachi).

Theatres:—Kado-za, Naniwa-za, Asahi-za, Naka-za, Benten-za (those are all at Dotonbori).

A Plan to see Osaka.

The following places are arranged according to their locations. Travellers who have only one day to spend in Osaka are advised to pick up some of those sights which are most interesting to them.

- 1. Temma Vegetable Market.
- 2. Temma-no-Tenjin Shrine.
- 3. Imperial mint.
- 4. Sakura-no-miya.
- 5. Water Works.
- 6. Castle.
- 7. Hakubutsujo (Museum).
- 8. Kozu Shrine.
- 9. Ikutama Shrine.
- 10. Tennoji Temple.
- 11. Imamiya Park.
- 12. Dotonbori.
- 13. Shinsaibashi-suji.
- 14. Koraibashi-dori.
- 15. Commercial Museum.
- 16. Kawaguchi Wharf.
- 17. Tempozan (Harbour Works).
- 18. Amidagaike.
- 19. Honganji Temples.

22. From Osaka to Wakayama and Koyasan. From Koyasan to Nara or Back to Osaka via Yoshinoyama.

Railway from Osaka (Namba) to Wakayama in 2½ hrs; from Wakayama to Koyaguchi in 2 hrs; from Koyaguchi to Nara via Sakurai in 3½ hrs; from Koyaguchi to Osaka (Minatomachi) via Oji in 3½ hrs.

Osaka-Wakayama.

C1.11				35.1		Fares.		
Stations.				.01	ileage.	2nd.	1st.	
Namba ×	•••	• • •	• • •			yen	yen	
Tengajaya			• • •	• • •	1.9			
Sumiyoshi	\times		• • •	• • •	3.4	.11	.14	
Yamatogawa		•••	• • •		4.9			
Sakai X			• • •		6.2	.18	.24	
Minato	• • •		• • •		7.1			
Hamadera	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	9.3			
Ōtsu ×					12.8			
Kishiwada			• • •		16.2			
Kaidzuka $ imes$		• • •			17.8			
Sano		• • •		• • •	21.3	.59	.78	
Tarui			• • •		25.4			
Ozaki ×					26.9			
Hakōtsukuri	• • • •	• • •			29.1			
Fuke			• • •		33.1			
Kinokawa		• • •			38.4			
Wakayama	shi;	×	• • •	•••	40.2	1.08	1.44	

This line proceeds southward along the coast of Osaka Bay, where fine views may be enjoyed.

Sumiyoshi is noted for its famous Shinto temple

of the same name. It is dedicated to the Gods of the Sea—Sokozutsu-no-Mikoto and two others, together with the Empress Jingo. In the temple grounds is a pond stocked with a number of turtles, over which spans a semi-circular bridge. On the coast stands an old light-house or "takadoro" and excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed here.

Sakai (Inn—⊕ Ichirikiro) is a fine port with 54,040 inhab. facing the Osaka Bay. Its chief product is edged tools. Here is a beautiful park called "Ohama Koen." Myokokuji, a Buddhist temple of the Nichiren Sect, is renowned for its gigantic sotetsu (sagopalm) which spreads over an area of 20 ft. square. It is over four hundred years old.

Hamadera. The sea-beach is known as "The Hamadera Park" and its grounds cover about 15 acres. The place is sandy and wooded with old pine trees of fantastic shapes.

Kishiwada (Inn—Nabeu) is the site of a castle built by the Warrior Wada in the 14th century. Ushitaki is 5 m. from the station and is noted for its water-falls and maple trees.

Sano (Inn—Miuraya). Inunakiyama, the best scenery in the province of Izumi, 5 m. east from here, is renowned for its cataracts and maples.

Wakayama (Inn—Fujigen) was the castle town of the Lord of Kishu and is the capital of Wakayama Prefecture with 68,527 inhab. The castle

was built in 1850 and is well preserved. Its three storied donjon commands a bird's eye view including fine distant scenery. The lotus is planted in the castle moat and its flowers are well seen in the early autumn. Waka-no-ura is the name given to the narrow piece of land more than one mile in length. It is a sandy and pine-clad peninsula which enjoys a fine extensive view.

Kimiidera, the well-known temple dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, is one mile from Waka-noura. This temple is the only point whence a perfect view of Waka-no-ura comes to sight.

If travellers can find time, a journey to the southern districts in the Ki-i Province might be interesting. This route is rough but delightfully charming and rikishas are practicable. From Wakayama to Tanabe (Inn-Gomei-ro) through Yuasa (Inn-Hirokyu) and Gobo (Inn-Kishiriki) along the coast, is 59½ m. and thence to Yunomine by the interior road is 34 m. Yunomine (Inn-Iseya) is noted for its hot springs and the famous shrine of Hongu. (Inn-Tamaya) which stands at the upper part of the Kumanogawa is only 11 m. distant. From Hongu the rapids of the river may be descended by boat to Shingu (23 m.) (Inn-Aburaya)—the mouth of the river. Mivai is the junction of the Kuma-no-gawa with the Kitakamigawa from whence may be ascended the famous Doro Hatcho, a

gorge of the latter river, the scenery both up and down is exceedingly charming. The celebrated fall of **Nachi** is 14 m. from Shingu. Travellers may come back to Wakayama along the coast-road from Shingu to **Tanabe** (77 m.) via Katsuura, Kushimoto and Susami, and from Tanabe to Wakayama by the same road above mentioned, or by steamer.

Wakayama - Gojo.

Stations.			M	ileage.	Fares.		
Sections.				.11	neage.	2nd.	1st.
Wakayamas	hi]				yen	yen
Wakayama		• • •			1.1		
Tainose			• • •		3.7		
Fuseya	•••	•••			5.6		
Funado		• • •			8.4		
Iwade		• • •		• • •	9.2	.29	.38
Uchita			• • •		11.8		
Kogawa					14.3		
Nate					16.0		
Kaseda			• • •	• • •	19.1		
Myoji			• • •		21.4		
Koyaguchi	• • •			• • •	23.7	.72	.96
Hashimoto	•••				27.3		
Suda					29.6		
Futami	.				32.3		
Gojo□	•••	•••	•••	•••	33.3	1.02	1.34
		Go	io-	_Т	akata	1.	
		~~	J ~	_		••	
Gojo□	• • •						
77.1			•••		2.3		
Yoshinokuchi	×	• • •			6.4		
Tsubosaka .		•••			9.0		

11.0

12.6

14.6

Gose ...

Takata 🗍

Shinjo

.60

.45

From Wakayama to Koyaguchi station the Railway runs along the Kiigawa.

Iwade. Negoro-ji, 2 m. from the station, is the head-temple of the Shingi branch of the Shingon sect. This temple is very famous for its cherry blossoms.

Kokawa. The large building of the famous Buddhist temple of the same name may be seen through the windows of the train.

Koyaguchi (Inn-Katsuragi-kan). Travellers to Koyasan must alight at this station. From Koyaguchi to the base of Koyasan is 7½ m. through Kudoyama, Shiide and Kamiya (Inn-Hanamoto) and the half of distance, rikisha are practicable. The Nyonin-do or "Women's Hall" is the point on Koyasan whence, before the Meiji Restoration, no woman was allowed to ascend beyond. The Sankeinin Torishirabesho is the office which inquires of the pilgrims as to their native provinces, and indicates to them some suitable lodgings among the temples, as there are no inns here. Kongobuji, thè celebrated monastery of the Buddhist Shingon sect, was founded by the famous saint Kobo Daishi in A. D. 816 under the decree of the Emperor Saga. monastery is commonly called Koyasan, as it stands on the Mount Koya (1,040 ft. above sea-level). area covers 24 square miles and it contains over 130 smaller temples. The building of the principal

temple is imposing and magnificent. The Oku-noin or "Inner-most temple" is situated in a densely wooded forest and is approached through rows of thousands of tombs of old Daimyos, and various personages, including distinguished heroes, learned men, poets and some actors, all of which followed each other for more than one mile. The Gobyo is the Mausoleum of Kobo Daishi where the Saint was buried. Near by is the Kotsu-do or "Bone-Hall" and his followers to this day bring a portion of the bones of their deceased family here, to have them interred with the Saint, that their spirits may be assured of salvation. In the fire of 1843 many valuables of the monastery were lost, but it still preserves some ancient relics. It is said that the pilgrims who visit here number over 200,000 in all through the year. On the return travellers may change their route at Kamiya and proceed to Hashimoto station. The distance of the latter road is 2½ m. longer than the former.

Gojo (Inn—Fujii). Here is a public garden built on the site of the old castle. The *ayu* (trout) fishing is held in the Yoshinogawa.

Yoshinoguchi (Inn— Seikaro has a private mineral spring). Yoshinoyama (Inn—Kadoya) is very famous for its beautiful cherry blossoms and is 5½ m. distant from the station (p. 134).

Unebi station is nearly 3 m. from Takata junc-

tion. It is near the Mausoleum of the First Emperor Jimmu Tenno whose coronation took place at the Kashiwabara-no-miya on the 11th February, 660 B.C. The Kashiwabara-jingu is situated near the Mausoleum. This Shinto Shrine was founded in 1890 and is dedicated to the Emperor Jimmu and Empress Isosuzuhime. The spot of the Sacred Shrine is the very site where the First Emperor established his Imperial Palace after the conquest. From Unebi to Nara via Sakurai is 15 m. distant (p. 131).

Travellers who choose to return to Osaka have to proceed westward via Takata and Oji junctions. From Unebi to Osaka (Minatomachi) is 26 m. distant covered in 2 hrs. (p. 135).

24. From Osaka to Maizuru and Ama-no-hashidate.

						Fares	
Statio			M	ileage.			
Osaka		•••				2nd. From Osaka.	1st.
Kanzaki					4.4	.14	.24
Tsukaguchi			• • •	• • •	6.0	•	
Itami				•••	8.1		
Ikeda				• • •	11.3	.33	.56
Nakayama×	(13.4	•	
Takarazuka	×				15.5	.47	.79
Namase					16.6		
Takedao					20.6		
Dojo	• • •	• • •	•••		24.3		

-	•					Fares.		
Stations.			M	il c age.		3		
Sanda				26.5		2nd. .80	1st. 1.34	
Hirono				30.3		.00	1.72	
Aino				33.0				
Aimoto				35.5				
Furuichi		•••		38.7				
SasayamaX .				42.0		1.26	2.11	
Oyama				43.3				
Shimotaki		•••		48.3				
TanigawaX .		• • • •	• • •	51.0				
Kaibara			• • •	55.3		1.67	2.78	
IsoX				57.3				
Kuroi×		• • •	•••	60.0				
Ichijima× .		• • •		€4.1				
Takeda		• • •		66.6				
Fukuchi× .				71.2				
Fukuchiyama	a		• • •	71.7		2.16	3.61	
Isa				75.3				
Ayabe				79.4				
Umesako			•••	84.4				
Maizuru				91.5		2.76	4.60	
Shinmaizuru		•••		95.7		2.89	4.81	

Railway to Shin-Maizuru or East-Maizuru via Kanzaki in 5½ hrs.

Itami (Inn—Yagifusa) is the third station north of Kanzaki, and is famous for its sake distilleries.

Ikeda. The famous peony gardens at Kinobe are less than one m. distant. Mino o where there are thousands of maple-trees and a water-fall of great fame is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. by *rikisha*. This grand cascade is 110 ft. high and 18 ft. wide.

Nakayama has a famous temple, one of the 33 Holy Places of Kwannon. This town and its neighbour-hood cultivate various kinds of trees and shrubs.

Takarazuka (Takarazuka Hotel) is noted for its mineral springs which are efficacious in all kinds of diseases, especially in gout and rheumatism. The world famous "Tansan," a good drinking water is the principal product of this place. The place is situated along the Mukogawa. The celebrated temple called Kiyoshi Kojin stands on a hill 1 m. east of the station.

Namase. The mineral spring of the same name, is on the bank of a branch stream of the Mukogawa and affords a pretty view.

Takedao. The springs of the town are efficacious in cutaneous affections. The Mizotaki, a grand cascade in the Mukogawa gorge, is within 1 m. and is a cool place in summer.

Sanda.—The renowned hot springs of Arima (Arima Club Hotel; Inn—Sugimoto) are 5 m. distant by rikisha. Arima (1,200 ft. above sea level) is situated in a valley, north of the Mount Rokko, and is a favorite resort especially in summer. This place may also be reached direct from Kobe via Sumiyoshi stations on foot, or by kago—the distance 14 m. The springs are most efficacious in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases. The temperature of the water is 39°cent. In the vicinity of the town are many pretty walks. In autumn the place is also famed for its maple leaves. Arima produces very pretty baskets which are largely exported abroad.

Sasayama (Inn—Kadogen) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo, and there are celebrated temples in its vicinity. The grand cascade called "Benten-no-taki" has a series of 48 falls, the longest of which is 90 ft. while the shortest is over 10 ft. It is 7 m. by rikisha.

Fukuchiyama (Inn-HKasugi) was formerly a castle town and now has a garrison. The castle was built by Toyotomi Taiko in the 16th century. The town is the centre of the trade of the neighbouring provinces. From Fukuchiyama to Kameoka, the present terminus of the Kyoto Railway through Ubara, is about 30 m. distant. Moto-Ise-Daijingu. It is asserted that this place was the original site of the great shrines of Ise before they were removed to the province of Ise in A. D. 478 by the command of the Emperor Yuryaku. The names of the shrines still existing are exactly the same as those of Ise. Oyeyama (3,720 ft. high) is a mountain famous for its large rock-caves at its summits, where, it is said, many ogres used to live in ancient times. The above two places are distant about 8 m. from Fukuchiyama.

Shin-Maizuru (Inn—Kwagetsu) has a naval station on the Japan Sea. It is also called East Maizuru, as the town is situated 4 m. east of the old town of Maizuru (Inn—Seiwaro).

Miyazu (Inn- Araki's Villa) is one of the best

ports along the coast of the Japan Sea. Steamers leave daily from Maizuru for here (fares: 1st 53 sen; 3rd 36 sen)—passage of 16 m. takes 1½ hrs.

Chionji known as Kiredo-no-Monju, is a Buddhist temple of the Rinzai sect. The temple stands on the sea-side opposite the tip of Ama-no-Hashidate, which stretches forth leaving a 300 ft. break called Kiredo. The view of the peninsula from here is very pleasing.



Ama-no-Hashidate.

Ama-no-Hashidate, one of the Three Celebrated Sights of Japan, is only a little more than one mile from Miyazu. It is beyond the power of words to express the wonderous beauty of the view of this long narrow shoal running into the sea covered with pine trees growing low on the white sands, and on the surrounding mountains. Its length is nearly two miles, and it is 222 ft. in breadth. The best plan is to take a boat (charge, with return, 60 sen) from Miyazu to Ichinomiya, from whence climbing up half a mile, one reaches Ipponmatsu on the heights, which is the only point that commands the whole scene of Ama-no-hashidate.

From Miyazu to Maizuru may be reached in 3 hrs. by *rikisha* road—15 m. distant. From Miyazu, steamers daily leave to Obama and Tsuruga (p. 125)—the passage of the former takes 6 hrs. and the latter 12 hrs. (fare from Maizuru to Tsuruga 1st y 1.52).

Travellers who would like to go from **Maizuru** to **Kyoto** via Lake Biwa may proceed to Imazu, (Inn—Fukudaya) on the west shore of the Lake through Obama, (Inn—Yahara) by *rikisha*—the distance is 50 m. From Imazu to Otsu, the lake steamer takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (p. 117).

From Miyazu, Kinosaki Hot Springs also called Yushima, may be reached via Hijiyama-toge in a single day by *rikisha* with two men—the distance is about 37 m. (p. 161). From Yushima the Ikuno Silver Mines via Toyooka is about 46 m. distant (p. 160).

III. SOUTH-WESTERN JAPAN.

25. Kobe.

Hotels.—Oriental Hotel, Great Eastern Hotel, Hotel de Paris, Hotel Français, Jiyutei Hotel.

Inns.—Nishimura, Goto, Tokiwaya.

Kobe is an important port open to foreign trade since 1863. Before that period the town of Hyogo was the chief business quarter and Kobe was only a suburban village. The towns are geographically divided by the Minatogawa, but practically joined into one municipality. The ex-Concession situated on the eastern portion of the City is very clean, and is regarded as the model settlement of the Empire. Kobe has banks, churches, steamer agencies, fine shops of home and foreign products, and is just as popular as Yokohama. It has a population of 285,002. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1905 was y 313,072,684.

The principal attractions of Kobe are the pretty walks in the neighbourhood and among the hills including the following:—

Nankosha is dedicated to Kusunoki Masashige known as Nanko, the most celebrated patriot of the 14th century. This Shinto shrine was founded in the beginning of the Meiji era (1871), but the Nanko's tomb-stone was built in 1691 by Lord Mito Komon, the famous author of the Dainihonshi or "History of Great Japan," who exceedingly admired the loyal acts of the Kusunoki family. Near by stands **Kogenji**, a Buddhist temple, also called Kusunoki-dera. It is asserted that the members and relations of the Kusunoki family numbering seventy-three, committed suicide in 1885.

The Daibutsu or a colossal bronze Buddha, was established in 1891 within the precincts of the Nofukuji Buddhist temple. It is 48 ft. in height and 85 ft. in circumference.

Shinkoji temple is noted for its image of Amida which is a famous work of art. The Jusansosekitoba or "Thirteen storied stone pagoda" is a monument 26 ft. high and was erected to Taira-no-Kiyomori, head of the Great House of Taira in the 12th century who ruled the Imperial Palace with his own kinsmen. The place was then at Fukubara near the city.

Wadano-misaki is a point of land jutting out into the sea. Here is a nice summer resort, called Warakuen where there are tea houses and flower shows.

Ikuta-jinsha is near Sannomiya station. This Shinto temple was founded by the Empress Jingo

in the beginning of the 3rd century and is dedicated to the Goddess Waka-hime-no-mikoto.

The Nunobiki falls (20 min. walk from the ex-Concession), two in number—the lower is called the Medaki or "Female fall" 43 ft. in height, and 12 ft. wide, and the upper is the Odaki or "Male fall" 82 ft. in height, and 13 ft. wide. Both the cataracts are very beautiful and the neighbouring hill affords a magnificent view of Kobe harbour.

Suwayama has mineral baths and commands a fine panoramic view of the port and bay, as well as the beautiful distant mountains.

Mayasan, back of the Nunobiki falls, is famed for Tanjoji of the Buddhist Shingon sect known as the "Moon temples" situated at its top. From the village of Uyeno at the foot of the mountain to its summit is over one mile. This temple is reached by a flight of stone steps numbering 198 in all.

The Principal shops are :-

Curios and Fine Art Goods.—Kulm & Komor (81, Kyomachi); W. Tallers or "Daibutsu Gallery" (26, Sannomiya-cho); Ikeda & Co. (No. 24); Hamada's Fine Art Department (No. 182); Harishin (No. 57).

Silks and Embroideries.—Nonishi (No. 182); Matsumoto (No. 340).

Bamboo Works.—Iwamoto (near Nanko temple); Tanaka (No. 194). Photographers.—Ichida (Motomachi); Tamamura (Sannomiya-cho).

26. From Kobe to Himeji, Okayama, Hiroshima, Miyajima and Shimonoseki.

21.11			-		Far	Fares.		
Stations.			Mileage.		2nd	1st.		
Kobe × □	•••			\mathbf{F}	rom Kobe.	130.		
Hyogo×	•••			1.1	yen	. yen		
Takatori		• • •		3,1				
Suma⊚	•••		•••,	4.4	.13	18		
Shioya×		• • •	• • •	6.3	4 2			
Tarumi ×	• • •			8.1				
Maiko⊙×	•••			9.2	.25	.35		
Akashi				11.7				
Okubox	• • •	•••	•••	15.7				
Tsuchiyama				20.0				
Kakogawa		•••		24.2				
Hoden		• • •		26.2	.70	1.00		
Sone				28.6				
Gochaku				31.3				
Himeji□⊚×	• • •	•••	•••	34.0	.88	1.25		
Aboshi		•••	•••	40.3				
Tatsuno×				44.1				
Naba	••	• • • •		46.7				
Une		•••		51.5				
Kamigori	•••			55.5				
Mitsuishi		•••	• • •	63.5				
Yoshinaga	•••			68.0				
Wake			• • • •	71.2				
Mantomi				76.5				
Seto×				79.4				
Nagaoka×	•••	•••		84.4				
Okayama □ ⊙ ×	•••			89.0	1.80	2.40		
Niwase				93.1				
Kurashiki	•••		•••	99.0				
Tamashima 🗇 🗙	•••	•••	•••	104.6	•			

				,			Fares.			
	Stations.				N	lileage.		2nd.		1st.
	Konjin⊚×			•••		108.5		yen		yen
	Kamokata×	•••	•.••	•••	•••	110.7				
	Kasaoka©	•••	•••	•••	•••	116.2				
	Daimon X	• • •	•••	• • •		120.5				-
	Fukuyama(0)		•••			125.3				
	Matsunaga		•••	•••		132.0				
	Onomichi@x	•••		•••		137.7		2.25		3.00
	Itozaki@X					143.4		2.37		3.16
	Mihara			• • •		145.0				
	Hongo×	•••	•••		•••	151.3				
	Kochi	•••	•••	•••	•••	158.7		•		
	Shiraichi	•••	•••	•••	• • •	164.3				
	Saijo	•••		•••	•••	170.0				
	Hachihonmats				•••	173.5				
	Seno	4	•••	•••	•••	180.2				
	Kaidaichi()	•••		•••	•••	185.6				
		::: (0) х	•••			189.6		3.00		4.00
	Yokogawa×			•••	•••	191.4				
	Koi®×		•••		•••	193.1			–	
	1tsukaichi×	•••		•••		197.2				
	Hatsukaichi	•••	•••			199.2		4		
	Miyajima 🗇 🗙		•••	160	•••	203.2		-3.15		4.20
	Kuba		•••	•••	•••	209.3		0.10		
	Otake	•••		•••	•••	212.1				
	Iwakuni(0)×	•••	•••			215.3		3.30		4.40
	Fujux	•••				219.7		0.00	- 1	2120
	Yuu×					225.0				
	Kojiro(O)	•••				230.5				
	Obatake×	•••				231.3				
	Yanaizu()	•••	•••		•••	236.0	.,	3.53		4.70
	Tabuse			•••	•••	000 =				:
	Iwata	•••		•••		243.2				
	Shimada×	•••				0.40.0				
	Kudamatsu		•••			253.2				
	Tokuyama 🗇 ×		•••	•••		258.1				
	Fukugawa×	`		•••						
	Tonomi	•••			•••	270.1				
	Mitajiri(0)×					274.5		3.90	•	5.20
	Daido×				•••	279.4				
	Ogori	•••			•••	285.6				
	Kagawa	•••		•••	•••	288,1				

Stations.							Fares.		
						fileage.	2nd.	1st.	
						201.0			
Ajisu	••	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	291.0	yen	yen	
Funaki .	••	• • •	• • •	• • •		297.3			
Onoda .		• • •	•••	• • •	• • • •	303.5			
$Asa \times \bigcirc$.	••		•••	• • •	• • •	307.4	4.47	5.96	
Habu× .		•••	• • • •	• • •	• • •	312.5			
Ozuki		•••	•••		• • • •	316.4			
Chofu⊙ .	••		•••	•••		320.3			
Ichinomiya	L	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	323.6			
Hatabu .				• • • •		326.5			
Shimonos	eki	×	• • •	• • •	• • • •	329.2	4.50	c.00	

Sanyo Railway to Himeji in $1-2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to Okayama in $4-5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Hiroshima in $6\frac{1}{2}-11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Shimonoseki in $11\frac{1}{2}-19$ hrs.

The Inland Sea is the name given to this picturesque body of water lying between Honshu (the Mainland), Shikoku (the Southern shore) and Kyushu (the South-West shore). Its length from Akashi strait in the east entrance to Shimonoseki in the western point of exit, is 227 m., and its width alters from 8 to 40 m. Some portions of this sea are dotted so thickly with islets that vessels passing on their route through the entangled channel, nearly touch the shore at various points.

The Sanyo Railway runs along the Northern shore of this beautiful Inland Sea starting from Kobe.

Suma (Inn—Hoyoin) is a very pleasing sea-shore village having a fine view of Awaji island. Sumadera is a Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect and contains various treasures. The Valley of Ichi-



A View of Maiko.

no-tani is well known in Japanese history, as the site of the great battle which took place in the 12th century between the Taira and the Minamoto families.

Shioya (Inn—Beach House Hotel). Here excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed. This spot is crowded in summer.

Maiko (Inn—Mankiro) has a number of pine trees of fantastic shaped branches. The place is also a pleasant summer resort.

Akashi (Inn—Yebisuya) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo. The castle ground is now altered into a public garden. Hitomaru-jinsha is a Shinto

temple built in honour of Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaru, the celebrated poet of the 7th century.

The above four stations may be reached very quickly from Hyogo. Here are good accommodations and fine summer villas, and also excellent seabathing may be enjoyed. In this region the train runs so close to the sea that passengers feel as if they were on board a steamer. This scenery is especially pleasing at the eastern point of the entrance to the Inland Sea, where lies the big Island of Awaji.

Kakogawa. The famous old pine tree called Takasago-no-matsu is within the enclosure of Takasago Shrine. This giant tree is also named Aioi-no-matsu or "Pine of mutual growth" because it has the two sexed leaves on a single trunk and it is often mentioned in Japanese poems. Once-no-matsu is another pine tree which is equally famous as that of Takasago. The above two pines are distant about 2 m. from the Kakogawa station.

Hoden. A stone hall called "Ishi-no-Hoden" is 1½ m. west. It is 23 ft. square and 26 ft. in height. The hall is believed to contain some relics of the earliest ages. The spot affords very charming views.

Himeji (Inn—Akamatsu) is the largest town in the province of Harima with 36,509 inhab. The castle is called Rojo or "Snowy Heron Castle" as it is all white in colour and its five storied donjon is 800 ft. in height. The castle was built by Akamatsu Sadanori in 1339 and is now occupied by an Army Division. Shosha-zan, a thickly wooded mountain, is 41 m. north from Himeji and is noted for its large Buddhist temple called Enkyoji. was founded in 966 and dedicated to the Kwannon. Himeji is also the station for the branch Bantan line, which crosses the town from south to north. Shikama is the station terminus, and is a port where excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed. It is 21 m. from Himeji. The Bantan line starting from port Shikama proceeds to Wadayama (41 m.), the present terminus in the province of Tajima via Ikuno. Some portions along Himeji and the branch line afford very pleasing views. Ikuno (Inn-Taisankan) is distant 27 m. from Himeji and may be reached in 2 hrs. The town, 1,000 ft. above the sea, is situated at an important junction connecting the south coast of the Inland Sea with the northern coast of the Japan Sea. It is noted for its * Silver mines known as Ikuno Ginzan which are now controlled by the Mitsubishi & Co. of Tokyo. Wadayama is the present terminus of the Bantan line and is 11 m. from Ikuno. Toyooka (Inn-Mikiya) was formerly the castle town and is about 20 m. north of Wadayama. In about 2½ m. to the north of Toyooka

there are three basaltic caves called Genbudo, the largest one 78 ft. wide, 102 ft. deep and 30 ft. high. All the stones and pillars in the cave are hexagonal in shape and are a wonderful work of Nature.

Kinosaki hot springs (Inn-Omeikan) also called Yushima, are 7 m. north of Toyooka. From the Wadayama terminus to Kinosaki, the distance is nearly 30 m. on a flat road which may be reached in 5 hrs. by rikisha. The hot springs are situated on the west bank of the Kinosakigawa and was founded by a priest in the 8th century. place has many pleasing views and is a good summer Tsuivama is a port situated at the mouth of the Kinosakigawa and is surrounded on three sides by mountains. The steamers of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha call twice a week during the On the west of the port stands summer time. Hiyoriyama, a hill only 100 ft. high, the top of which commands one of the grandest views of the Japan Sea.

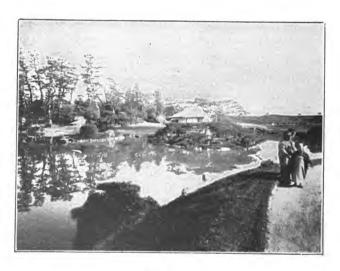
Now we will proceed on our journey westward to Shimonoseki by the main line of the Sanyo Railway.

Aboshi (Inn—Wataya) is the next station to Himeji. The famous temple Ikaruga-dera is 1 m. distant and preserves a picture of Prince Shotoku Taishi, painted by himself in 606.

Naba (Inn—Tanakaya). Ako is about 8 m. from the station and produces a large quantity of

salt. It is noted in Japanese history as the castle town of Lord Asano whose 47 royal retainers executed vengeance on his enemy in A. D. 1702. Some relics of them may be seen in the Kwagakuji temple.

Okayama (Inn—Miyoshi-kadan, Jiyusha) is the capital of the same named Prefecture with 81,025 inhab. It was formerly the castle town of Lord Ikeda and has still a castle which is called the "Crow Castle" because its colour is black. The



Koraku-en.

castle was built by Bizen-no-kami Munetaka in the 16th century. At the base of the castle, lies the

Koraku-en, one of the three celebrated gardens in this country, nearly one mile from the station. The garden was laid out in 1686 and its grounds occupy about 22 acres which are surrounded by the Asahi-There stand various houses among which the Renchi-ken commands the finest view. The season flowers may be seen here and the maples are especially fine. Kairakuen, 2 m. from the station, has recently been made a public garden. The town produces all kinds of matting. *The Fifth Higher School, and *the Medical School are in the town. Steamers belonging to the Sanyo Railway Co. connect here with Takamatsu at Sanuki Prov. (p. 180). From Okayama the Chugoku Railway starts in two directions:—one to Tsuvama (34 m.) (p. 172) in the province of Mimasaka, and the other to Tatai (13 m.) in the province of Bitchu. famous valley of Gokei also called Godani is about 5 m. by rikisha from Tatai, the terminus station of the latter line. There are many wonderful cliffs hereabout and a beautiful stream runs between the rocks.

Niwase (Inn—Kamoya). The famous shrine called Kibitsu-jinsha is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m, north of the station. It was founded in the 4th century by order of the Emperor Nintoku and is the most splendid in the western part of Japan. The Cascade Otowa-no-taki is here located.

Tamashima (Inn—Moriwaki) has a good harbour. Port Tadotsu in the Shikoku Island is about 22 m. and has daily steam communication.

Fukuyama (Inn—Kurisada) was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo and is the capital of the Bingo province. The castle has been partly destroyed since the Restration and the grounds have been made into a public garden.

Tomo (Inn—Marutsune) is 7 m. south of Fukuyama and is one of the good ports in the Inland Sea. Its famous product is a kind of sake called Homeishu. Fukuzenji, a Buddhist temple, commands a panoramic view of the beautiful sea and the fine islets of Sensuito and Bentenjima which lie opposite to the temple. The Abuto-no-kwannon is 2½ m. west of port Tomo. The temple is built on the cliff stretching out into the sea and is 92 ft. high above the sea. The temple itself is 36 ft. square, but on the sea-beach under the precipice is another temple called Bandai-zenji. From this point a very picturesque view on the Inland Sea may be enjoyed.

Onomichi (Inn.—⊕Hamakichi), one of the best ports on the Inland Sea, has extensive steam communication and is a prosperous commercial town with 30,529 inhab. It has three great temples, namely Senko-ji, Saikoku-ji and Jodo-ji. Senko'i was founded more than 1,100 years ago and stands near the top of a very steep hill which affords a fine panoramic

view. An islet called Mukojima lies opposite to the port and makes a narrow strait which looks like a pond in the landscape garden. Its scenery is very picturesque. Steamers of the Sanyo Railway leave for Tadotsu every day and reach there in 3 hrs. (charges 1st y 1.40; 2nd y 1.05).

Kaidaichi (Inn—Yamaoka). A branch line diverges to Kure (12 m.) in 50 min. Kure (Inn—Miyoshi) has an important naval station and is 3 m. distant to Etajima where stands the Imperial Naval College. The Arsenal and the College can not be seen without special permission from the naval



A View of Ondo-no-Seto.

authorities. The **Strait** of **Ondo** known as Ondo-no-Seto is near Kure. It is a very narrow passage of water about 300 ft. in width. The coasting steamers run through this strait within a stone's throw and its view is very charming.

Hiroshima (Inn--+ Mizoguchi, Kikkawa) is the largest and most important City in the Sanyo line and is the seat of the Hiroshima Prefecture with 121,196 inhab. It was the castle town of the Daimyo Asano. The castle was built by Mori Terumote in 1594 and is now possessed by the Fifth Army Division. *The famous land-scape garden called Sentei is one of the great sights of the town. Its grounds cover about 10 acres and here is a large pond with small islets. Scifutei, a building in the garden, commands the most pleasing views. Nigitsu park has many cherry and maple trees, and there are a number of tea-houses, from the top of the hill a bird's eye view may be enjoyed. *The Higher Normal School is in the town. During the late Japan and China War, the Emperor made his residence in the barracks which was then the headquarters of the General Staff Office. A branch railway diverges to port Ujina (13 m.) (Inn-Naganuma). The harbour was built in 1889 at the expense of yen 340,000 and by about 1,000,000 work-men. The depth of the water in the harbour is 60 ft. even at low tide, and the coasting steamers

may anchor along-side its pier. From Ujina to Etajima is 7 m. and to Kure 9 m. Steamers belonging to the Sanyo Railway connect between Ujina and Takahama in Iyo Prov. (p. 183).

Mivaiima is a station just opposite the famous island of Miyajima at the distance of only half a mile. Visitors bound for the Island must alight here and take a steam-boat which awaits the passengers of the train—the boat may be reached in 15 min. Miyajima also called Itsukushima (Inns-9 Hakuun-do, 9 Iwaso) is one of the Three Beautiful Scenes of Japan. The Island measures about 5 m. from east to west and 21 m. from north to south. It has many lovely valleys and pretty cascades and its surrounding scenery is very charming. The Miyajima Shinto temple known as Itsukushima-jinja, is dedicated to the Goddesses of Ichikishima-hime, Tagori-hime, and Tagitsu-hime. The date of the foundation of this temple is unknown, but it was restored by Taira-no-Kiyomori in the 12th century. Long galleries of 888 ft. in length and 14 ft. wide, stretched out as spreading wings into the sea on both sides of the temple, which being partly built out over the sea, appear at high tide to float upon the surface of the water. On payment of a fee (to the priest) all the iron lanterns of the gallery are lighted. The sight is really a beautiful one. The large gateway or "Otorii"



Itsukushima-jinsha.

stands in the water 528 ft. from the Main temple. Its height is 44½ ft. and length of beams 73 ft. The present torii was built in 1875 and the inscription on its tablet hung up was written by the late Prince Arisugawa Taruhito. On a hill near the temple is the Senjojiki or "Hall of one thousand mats." It was constructed by the Toyotomi Taiko in 1582 when he made his triumphal return from his Korean Expedition. Close by the hall stands a five storied pagoda. The Maple Valley or Momiji-dani is noted for its cherry blossoms and autumn tints. A number of tame deer will approach visitors as do those at the Kasuga Shrine at

Nara. A beautiful stream called Mitarai-gawa flows round wondrous rocks of fantastic shapes and under curious bridges. The mount **Miyama** lies south of the Itsukushima-jinia and is 1,856 ft. high above the sea level. This island has also seven famous sea-shores and a round trip of these sights in a sailing vessel is commonly called *Shimameguri*.

Iwakuni. The station is about 3 m. from the town of the same name (Inn—Komehei) which was formerly the castle town of a branch family of the Daimyo Mori. It is noted for its strange shaped bridge called Kintai-kyo or Soroban-bashi. It spans the Nishiki-gawa and its length is 750 ft. Its highest portion is 78 ft. high. The method of construction of this bridge was invented by Kikkawa Motonobu, the Daimyo of the Iwakuni clan in 1673. Though it has been rebuilt tens of times, its original shape has never been altered.

Obatake.—The channel of Obatake affords a picturesque view.

Tokuyama (Inn—Matsumasa), formerly the seat of a Daimyo, is an important port.

Mitajiri (Inn-Fujimura). Port Mitajiri is one mile south of the station.—A famous shrine of Temmangu called Matsuzaki-jinsha at Miyaichi is one m. north. This Shinto temple stands on a picturesque hill from whence may be seen a very pleasing view. From Miyaichi to Yamaguchi is 12 m. on a flat road.

Ogori is the nearest station to Yamaguchi (Inn—Fujimura), capital of Yamaguchi Prefecture—7 m. distant by a good rikisha road. The castle at the foot of Mount Konomine was built by the celebrated Daimyo Mori who figured much in the war of the Meiji Restoration. He moved here in 1863 from Hagi, his former capital, which is about 21 m. north. There is a public garden on a hill called Kameyama where the equestrian statues of the Mori family were recently erected. The hot springs of Yuda are at the south suburb of the town.

Asa (Inn-Nishida). A branch line diverges to Omine (13 m.) where a mine of smokeless coal was recently discovered. The mine is controlled by the Naval Department.

Onoda (Inn—Sakurai) is noted for its production of cement and has daily steam-communication with Shimonoseki $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.

Chofu (Inn—Shin-ichi).—The beautiful islets called Kanju and Manju lie in front of the town and the scenery is very picturesque. Chofu was the castle town of a branch of the Mori family and is the burial place of the Emperor Chuai who ruled the Empire in the end of the 2nd century. Ninomiya Shrine is dedicated to the Empress Jingo who sailed for the conquest of Korea in the 3rd century.

Kozanji, a Buddhist temple, was built about 600 years ago and is famous for its fine location.

Shimonoseki (Sanyo Hotel; Inns-Shunpanro, Daikichi), the western terminus of the Sanyo Railway, is an important commercial port with 46,285 inhab. Steam-launches ply every 15 minutes between this port and Moji on the opposite shore (p. 200). The town is known in our history from ancient In 1163 the great battle of Dannoura was fought between the Minamoto and the Taira families. It has become more famous since the affair of 1864 known as "Bombartment of Shimonoseki," in which Prince Mori fought by order of the Mikado against a combined squardron of British, French, Dutch and American ships. In 1895 the famous "Shimonoseki Treaty of Peace" was signed by the Ambassadors of Japan and China. In the late Russo-Japanese war the guns of the great naval battle of the Japan Sea were distinctly heard at this place. Akamagu Shrine is dedicated to the ill-fated Emperor Antoku who drowned himself in the sea at the battle of Danno-ura in the 12th century. The temple is situated at the foot of a fine hill from whence a very pleasing view may be enjoyed. The Kameyama Shinto temple stands on a hill commanding a picturesque view over the western entrance of the Inland Sea. Shunpan-ro is a first class Japanese style hotel situated on the slope of a fine hill. It was the meeting place where the peace treaty was concluded in 1895. Odo is a very

narrow channel located between Hikoshima and the west end of the town. It has only 300 ft. in width and excellent sea-bathing may be enjoyed here. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1905 was y 3,297,776.

27. From Kobe to the Great Shrine of Izumo.

Railway to Okayama (89 m.) (p. 162); Railway from Okayama to Tsuyama (35 m.) in 2‡ hrs. (fare 2nd y 1.47); by *rikisha* from Tsuyama to Kizuki (107½ m.) via Yonago.

After reaching Okayama by the Sanyo Railway, travellers must change cars to the Chugoku Railway which takes them to Tsuyama (Inn-Musashino), the present terminus of the line. It was formerly a Its chief product is a cotton fabric callcastle town. ed Unsai-ori. Shuraku-en is a nice landscape garden with very pleasing views. Sakura-iinsha is the Shinto temple dedicated to the Emperor Godaigo and his royal retainer Kojima Takanori and it is 3 m. from the station. The place is the very spot where in the 14th century the ill-fated Mikado stayed on his way to be exiled to the Oki island by the Hojo family, while Kojima Takanori, who attempted to rescue him on the road, indirectly indicated to the Emperor his loyal spirit by writing a few lines of poetry on the shaving of a cherry tree. Takanori's romantic act is very much admired by the Japanese people. From Tsuyama to Port Yonago (62½ m.) may be reached by *rikisha* serviced by the Chugoku Railway (in 12 hrs. fare £2.50) through the following villages:—Kuze (Inn—Urushiya), Katsuyama (Inn—Kishiya) and Neu (Inn—Chaya).

Yonago (Inn—

Romego) situated along the Nakaumi Lagoon, is the most important port of the province of Hoki and is the centre of communications in the provinces of the Sanindo. From here a long strip of land called Yomigahama extends to the N. for 11 m. and at its end is Port Sakai from whence regular steamers to Miyazu, Tsuruga and Shimonoseki may be taken (p. 171). From Sakai to Matsue is 12 m. on the sea. The Government Railway starting from Sakai now reaches to Aoya (54 m.) via Yonago in 3\frac{1}{3} hrs. (fare 2nd \mathbf{y} 1.37). From Aoya to Yushima Hot Springs (p. 161) via Hashizu, Tottori and Hamazaka is about 73 m. distant and rikisha are practicable.

From Yonago to Matsue steamers leave daily (fares 25 sen; 19 sen) and the passage of 15 m. takes 2 hrs. A fine view of the Nakaumi Lagoon may be enjoyed. If travellers take the *rikisha* road between the above two places, four hrs. are required—the road is very good and nearly 20 m. in distance.

Matsue (Inn-Minami-kan), capital of Shimane

Prefecture with 35,081 inhab., has a castle which is still in a good state of preservation. It is situated on the borders of the Shinji-ko Lagoon. This beautiful lagoon measures 11 m. in length, 4 m. in breadth and its circumference is $32\frac{1}{2}$ m. From Matsue steamers run in two directions on the Lagoon several times a day—one goes to Shobara $(14\frac{1}{2}$ m.) on its west bank and the other to Hirata $(16\frac{1}{2}$ m.). From Matsue to Kizuki through Shinji is $27\frac{1}{2}$ m. by rikisha or travellers may take a steam-boat on Lake Shinji to Shobara in 2 hrs. (boat fare 25 sen) from whence to Kizuki is $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. $(2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. are taken).

Kizuki (Inn-Inabaya) is a port where call the steamers of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. It is famed for the Great Shrine called Izumo-no-Oyashiro which is dedicated to Okuninushi-no-Mikoto or the God Onamuchi, son of Susano-no-Mikoto, the younger brother of Tenshoko Daijin or the Sun-Goddess, and rivals with Ise the honour of being the most ancient and venerable shrine of the Shinto faith. The Great Shrine is situated at the foot of the mount Yakumo and its grounds are acres. There are a number of other small shrines. The present shrine was built in the middle of the 18th century and renewed in 1881. Its chief priests are both families of Senge and Kitabatake, the very descendants of Ameno-Hobiko-no-Mikoto who served Okuninushi-no-Mikoto. The shrine contains various ancient treasures and its great festival is held annually from the 14th to the 16th of May. Inasehama is ½ m. from Kizuki and is a good seabathing place where very pleasing views may be enjoyed. The Shinto temples of Hinomisaki 5 m. distant from Inasahama, may be reached by boat and the surrounding scenery of the passage is very charming.

On the way back travellers may proceed to Hiroshima (p. 166). The journey is made by rikisha with 2 men in 3 days. The total distance is 108 m. through the villages of Imaichi, Kakeai, Miyoshi and Yoshida. From Imaichi westward along the coast of the Japan Sea as far as Hagi in the province of Nagato, the total distance by rikisha road is about 144 m. passing the following places:—Yunotsu hot springs, port Hamada (Inn-Kinsuikan), Masuda, and Susa. Hagi (Inn-Osakaya) was formerly the castle town of the Daimyo Mori and is known as the birth place of Chikamatsu Monzaemon, the great dramatist of the 17th century, and also of the great leader Torajiro Yoshida known as Yoshida Shoin, who, in 1853, when Commodore Perry, U. S. Navy, anchored at Uraga port, escaped to the Commodore's ship, having the desire to be taken to the outer world for the inspection of foreign conditions, but was sent back. The Shogun's authorities arrested Shoin, and for this and other premeditated

offenses, he was beheaded after six years of imprisonment. It is asserted that he favoured the opening of the Country. From Hamada to Yamaguchi through Masuda and Tsuwano is about 80 m. distant (p. 170).

28. From Kobe to Awaji and Tokushima.

The Island of Awaji lying at the eastern entrance of the Inland Sea, has beautiful scenery and is a pleasant resort of the Kobe residents.

Port Iwaya is situated at the north end of the Island and is only 2 m. distant from Akashi of the Harima province. The water of Iwaya Channel is very rapid. Near by stands Eshima or "Picture Island." It is a rock itself and measures 60 ft. in height and 240 ft. in circumference. The rock contains the three different colours of red, yellow and black, upon which grow two pine trees of fantastic shapes. The view of the island is very picturesque.

Kariya is 6 m. from Iwaya and may be reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Kobe by steam-boats.

Shizuki is a port 9 m. south of Kariya.

Sumoto (Inn—Nabeto), the capital of the province of Awaji, is 7 m. from Shizuki and may be reached via the top of Senzan.

Yura (Inn—Tanakaya) is 5 m. from Sumoto and has a huge fort. Yura is opposite to Tomagashima island over Yura strait known as Kitan Kaikyo, the distance is nearly 2 m.

From Sumoto to Fukura is 14 m. by the inland road. Hirota is about 5 m. west from Sumoto and has a cascade 48 ft. in height. Ichimura is situated 3 m. west from Hirota on the above road and thence 1 m. north stands a well-wooded hill named Onokorojima or "Island of Coagulation." It measures 500 ft. high and 2,700 ft. in circumference. The spot has a close connection with the history of the creation of the Empire of Japan. It is said, according to the statements in the "Nihonshoki," that Izanagi-no-Mikoto and Izanami-no-Mikoto, the Creator and Creatress of our country while staying on the Ama-no-Ukihashi or "Floating bridge of Heaven" to have searched with the jewelled spear of Heaven called "Ama-no-Tamaboko" by which was found the azure ocean; and the drops dripping down from the head were coagulated and formed an island.

Fukura (Inn—Shizunamiro) is a sea-port town at the southern extremity of the Island. Cape Naruto stretches out one mile into the sea from Fukura, and is opposite to Magoshima in the province of Awa, over the famous Naruto Channel of one mile in width. The Channel is divided into two

portions by a reef called **Nakasehae** which measures 864 ft. in length and is 60 ft. wide. In the ebb and flow of the tide, the water comes to Nakase, and its current being intercepted against the reef, it makes an acute noise like a hundred thunders. The largest whirlpool measures more than 60 ft. in diameter and rushes forward to a great distance. The wondrous sight may be viewed at the beginning of every month, according to the lunar calender, but the best time in the year is the 3rd day of the 3rd month known as the grand tide of Yayoi. From Fukura to Muya on the opposite bank is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. and boats may be taken to see the points of interest.

Tokushima (Inns--Hiragame-ro; Yanagiya) was formerly the castle town of the Daimyo Hachisuka and is now the capital of the prefecture of the same name with 63,710 inhab. It is about ten m. from the celebrated whirlpool of Naruto. The town also may be reached by steamer direct from Kobe in 6 hrs, and its distance is 51 m. Otakizan and Semi-yama—both hills, command delightful views and have famous Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples. The land-scape garden in the old castle grounds is very beautiful. The chief product of the town is indigo. The Tokushima Railway starting from the town reaches Funado (21 m.) in 1½ hr. along the south side of the Yoshinogawa. From Funado to Kawanoe (45 m.) at the east end of Iyo Prov. via

Ikeda, (Inn—Matsumata) *rikisha* are practicable (p. 182).

From Tokushima to Takamatsu in Sanuki Prov. is 42 m. by a good *rikisha* road through Hikeda. (Inn—Iseya). The scenery beyond this place is constantly delightful.

29. From Kobe to Takamatsu and Kotohira via Okavama. From Tadotsu to Matsuyama

From Kobe to Takamatsu may be covered in $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares for a through ticket including railway, rikisha, steam-launch and steamer:—1st y 2.72; 2nd y 2.08); to Kotohira in $13\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (total fares 1st y 3.02; 2nd y 2.32).

From Kobe to Okayama is already described (p. 155). From Okayama to Kyobashi (in Okayama) by rikisha; from Kyobashi to Port Sanban by steamlaunch and thence to the Sanbashi (jetty) of Takamatsu by steamer crossing the Inland Sea (passage in 3\frac{3}{4} hrs.); from the Sanbashi to Takamatsu station by rikisha.

On the way the steamer calls at Tonosho of Shodoshima island. This island lies 1½ hrs. from Sanban and is covered with beautiful pine trees. The Valley Kankakei is about 10 m. by rikisha road

and is noted for its rocky scenery. Its autumn views are especially pleasing.

Takamatsu (Inn-Takamatsu Hotel) is the capital of the Kagawa Prefecture with 37,430 inhab., and was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo. It is one of the best ports in the Inland Sea and as the new harbour works have been recently built, ships may now berth alongside its pier. The castle constructed in 1587, stands on the foreshore called Tamamo-no-ura and commands a very fine view. The public garden called Kuribayashi-Koen also called Rinritsu-Koen, is noted for its landscapes. Its area is about 132 acres. There is a big pond named Sho-Seiko, or "Small Seiko," and wondrous stones are scattered about on the shores of the pond. Near the pond stands a hill whence very pleasing views may be enjoyed.

Yashima or "Roof Island" is situated 3½ m. east of Takamatsu. It is in reality a promontory, and is noted in Japanese history as the scene of one of the great naval battles which was fought between the Minamoto and the Taira clans in the 12th century. Mount Gokenzan is famous for wondrous rocks on its summit.

The Takamatsu-Kotohira Railway proceeds inland through rich and pleasing plains sheltered by pineelad hills—the distance is 27 m. which may be reached in 2 hrs. Utatsu is 14 m. from Takamatsu. Here is a Buddhist temple named Seitsuji which is famed for its stone pillar of 10,000 kwan (over 80,000 lbs.) which can be moved by a single hand.

Marugame, (Inn—Tamagawaro) is 2 m. from Utatsu by rail. It was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo and has now a garrison.

Tadotsu, (Inn—Hanabishi), a fine port, is 3 m. distant from Takamatsu and has daily steam communications with Onomichi (p. 164).

Zentsuji, (Inn—Matsumotoya), 4 m. from Tadotsu is a garrison town, and has a celebrated temple of the same name. Byobugaura, from whence a charming view of the neighbouring country may be enjoyed, is well known as the birth place of the Buddhist Saint Kobo-Daishi in the 9th century.

Kotohira or Kompira, (Inn—Toraya). The famous shrine of the same name was founded by Saint Kobo-Daishi, and stands on the slope of Mount Zozusan which commands a panoramic view over the Inland Sea. It was dedicated to Omononushi-no-Mikoto known as Kompira Daigongen. The ascent from the base of the mount to the temple, is over half a mile which is led up to by 572 stone steps. Both sides of the way are lined with granite lanterns presented by the temple devotees. The building possesses many valuable treasures and celebrated paintings. A beautiful pond named

Manno-no-Ike is 2½ m. from Kotohira and is said to have been made by Kobo Daishi.

From Kotohira to **Kochi** (p. 186) via Ikeda, Otaguchi and Sugi is about 77 m. The journey may be done in *rikisha* with two men in 2 days.

Travellers intending to go farther westward from Kotohira have to return to Tadotsu. The coast road from Tadotsu to Matsuyama (p. 184) is 104 ! m. distant. On the route there is not much to be seen, though the scenery along the road is very pleasing, except "the Besshi Copper Mines belonged to the Sumitomo family of Osaka, which rivals with the Ashio Copper Mines, the fame of being the largest copper mines in Japan. From Tadotsu to Izumigawa in the province of Iyo via Kwannonji, Kawanoe (Inn-Hashimotova) and Doi (Inn-Matsumotoya), is 45 m. distant by rikisha road (12) hrs. required). Niihama, where is the Besshi Copper Mines Office, is 3½ m. on the N. from Izumigawa. If travellers take the steamer at Tadotsu, they may reach Niihama, (Inn-Ganki-ro), in 6 hrs. (fares 1st y 1.40; 2nd y 1.05). From Izumigawa to the Besshi Mines is 10 m. distant; but rikisha are not practicable. Travellers therefore must walk or should get a special privilege of taking a private railway belonging to the above office.

From Saijo, (Inn—Fukutei) to Matsuyama is 57½ m. distant on the northern coast route via

Mibugawa, Port Imabaru, (Inn—Asahiya), and Hojo. If travellers take steamers at Imabaru they will reach Mitsugahama (in 3 hrs.), thence to Matsuyama is only $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. by rail. Imabaru is a commercial port and was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo. The castle was built by Todo Takatora in 1602 and now a public garden possesses its place.

From Saijo to Takamatsu there is also an inland road via Kawakami and Yokogawara—33 m. distant. From Yokokawa to Matsuyama is 8 m. by railway.

30. From Kobe to Takahama & Matsuyama via Ujina. From Matsuyama to Kochi.

From Kobe to Takahama in 16 hrs. (fares for a through ticket including railway and steamer: 1st y = 5.32; 2nd y = 3.98); to Matsuyama in $16\frac{5}{6}$ hrs. (ditto, 1st y = 5.49; 2nd y = 4.15).

From Kobe to Hiroshima and Ujina is already described (p. 155). From Ujina to Takahama at the Province of Iyo, steamer takes 4 hrs. in crossing the Inland Sea. Takahama, (Inn—Yushinsha), the northern terminus of the Iyo Railway, is an important port in the Shikoku island. On its beach is an excellent sea-bathing place, (Inn—Enreikan). There is a Buddhist temple called **Tazanji** which was established 1,800 years ago. Its main temple

is 60 ft. square, and is greatly admired by Japanese architects, as of rare construction in which no wedge nor brace was used. **Kogoshima** is a small islet, 1½ m. distant from Takahama, and is known as the small Fuji of Iyo, which commands very charming views.

From Takahama to Matsuyama is 5 m. by rail and may be reached in half an hour.

Mitsu, (Inn-Kubota), the next station to Takahama, is also called Mitsugahama. It is one of the principal ports in the province, and has regular steam communication with many ports on the Inland Sea.

Matsuyama, (Inn—⊕ Kidoya) is the capital of the province of Iyo with 37,842 inhab. The castle which is built of massive stones, is situated in the centre of the town, and a grand panoramic view can be enjoyed from its keep. During the late war the town furnished quarters for several thousands of Russian prisoners. The well-known hot springs at Dogo, (Inns—Funaya; Chakin) are at the N. E. suburb of Matsuyama and are a favourite resort. Dogo, the oldest spa in Japan, is located at the foot of the mount of the same name. Its baths are divided into six sections and the source of the hot water is in the N. E. end of the first section called "Ichi-no-yu," which has a temperature of 110° Fahrenheit. The bathers are said to be over

1,000,000 in one year. In the environs of Dogo are some old temples and interesting sights.

From Matsuyama to go to Kochi in Tosa Prov. there are two routes:—The coast route via Uwajima has a distance of nearly 200 m. and the Inland route via Kuzu is about 85 m. Uwajima, (Inn—Imura) is about 62 m. from Matsuyama via Gunchu and Ozu. It is the second port in the province of Iyo and has calls of the regular steamers of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The town possesses the ruins of the castle named Tsurushimajo, standing on a low and well wooded mount. The Inland route is more recommended for travellers, as it is a direct and excellent road. The journey is done in 2 days by rikisha and if a boat be taken on the way one day more is necessary. The chief villages on the route are Kumamachi, Kuzu, Kawaguchi and Ino.

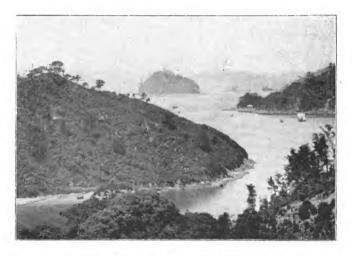
Kumamachi is 18 m. from Matsuyama via a pass called Misaka which commands fine views. Kuzu is 17 m. from Kumamachi and after Kuzu travellers cross a small river which flows on the boundary of the provinces of Iyo and Tosa. From Kuzu to Kawaguchi is 14 m. from whence to Ino a boat may be taken for a descent on the swift current of the Niyodogawa—the distance is nearly 80 m. Travellers may stop one night at Ochi on the way down 7½ m. distance from Kawaguchi.

Kochi (Inn - Joseikan) is the capital of the same named Prefecture with 35,518 inhab. It was formerly the castle town of the Daimyo Yamanouchi. The grounds of the castle have been changed into a public garden. The three storied turret named Kanrin-kaku is still well preserved. The chief products are coral and paper. Gyuko Bay has ten special sights in its neighbour-hood. From Yanagibashi bridge a very pleasing view may be enjoyed. A hill named Godaisan stands on the north end of the Bay which commands fine panoramic views. Port Urato is situated on the outside of the Bay. From Kochi to Tokushima is about 140 m. along the S. E. coast route via Aki, Ukitsu, Sakihama and Hiwasa. Travellers, however, are advised to take the Inland route along the Yoshinogawa to Tokushima through Shigeto, Okubo and Ikeda. The total distance is nearly 77 m. and its journey may be done in two days. Kochi is generally visited by steamers which ply between here and Osaka or Kobe, every other day. From Kochi to Kobe may be reached in 16 hrs. (fares: 1st ¥ 5.00; 2 nd ¥ 3.20).

31. Nagasaki.

Hotels.—Nagasaki Hotel, Japan Hotel, Belle-Vue Hotel, Cliff House.

Inns.—Uyenoya, Midoriya.



A View at the entrance of Port Nagasaki.

Nagasaki is the port at which Japan first received foreign vessels just 325 years ago. Its narrow inlet is 2½ m. in length and ½ m. in width, which is well sheltered by wooded hills. The harbour is 52 ft. deep in ebb-tide while 60 ft. in flood-tide. It

is the capital of the Prefecture of the same name with 153, 293 inhab., and is the western terminus of the Kyushu Railway. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1905 was y 23, 857,236.

Deshima was the only place where foreigners were permitted to reside before 1858, when the treaty opening the five principal ports in the Empire was concluded with Commodore Perry. Before that period, any Japanese who desired to know of foreign affairs, used to come to Nagasaki to study foreign books and language.

Suwa-jinsha is a Shinto shrine known as the "Pronze Horse temple." Here is a large bronze torii (gateway), which is said to be one of the largest of its kind in Japan. The public garden close by the shrine commands a very pleasing view of the city and harbour, and there are beautiful cherry trees which attract great crowds in their season. The commercial museum is situated in its neighbourhood.

** The Mitsubishi Dock Yards are the largest of their kind in the Far East, and are the oldest in Japan. The dock-yards were first established by the Tokugawa Government in 1856 and employed only Dutch engineers. As the scheme was very small, in the beginning of the Meiji era, the present Government made a great improvement and a large dock was newly built in Tategami and a patent

slip at Kosuge. At that time a wooden steamer of 1,300 tonnage named the Kosugemaru was constructed by order of an English man. This was the pioneer of ship-building in the Empire. In 1877 these works were transferred to the Mitsubishi Company of Tokyo, and after three years the Company built a small iron steamer, the Asagaomaru of 200 tonnage. Henceforward several iron vessels were made, and in 1895 the Suwamaru whose gross tonnage was 1,592 tons was finished. Three years later as a consequence of the Chino-Japanese War, the art of ship-building had made great progress and here appeared the fine twin screw steamers named the Hitachi-maru and Awa-maru, both of which have over 6,000 tonnage, and which were put into the service of the foreign line of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. At the same time various ships, small and large, including three torpedo vessels, were constructed here. The dock-yards now undertake to build and repair vessels and engines as well as boilers, almost of any dimensions with up-to-date plans and matchless skill. The number of workmen are now 5,600 and they are all well protected by an insurance system called the "Shokko-kyugo-ho" which was established some years ago. The town is famed for the grandeur of its festivals such as the Bon matsuri and the Suwa-no-Matsuri, etc. former is held about August and the latter in the

beginning of October. Especially the Bon matsuri or "Feast of our Ancestors Spirits" (from the 13th to the 15th of the 7th month, old calender) is more bustling than any other. During 3 days and the 3 nights the grave yard presents a brillant spectacle being lit up with thousands of lanterns. Kite flying is a sport named "Takoagekai" in which the kite-fliers try to cut down each other's kites by means of strings coated over with ground glass. The sport takes place in April (15th of the 3rd month, lunar calender) at Kazagashira-yama, from whence a panoramic view over the whole city may be obtained, and the neighbouring hills are crowded with sight-seers on that day. Sofukuji is a Buddhist temple of the Chinese style. It contains a big iron kettle, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height and $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter, and its weight is over 2,600 lbs. which is said to have been used to boil rice gruel for the rescue of the sufferers in the grave famine of the Tenwa era in the 17th century.

Kiyomizudera temple is near Sofuku-ji. It is located on pleasing high grounds whence a fine view may be obtained.

Nakamiya Inari is a popular Shinto temple and may be approached through a long line of red-coloured small gates or *torii*.

The principal shops are:--

Tortoise-Shell: - Futae (Higashi Hama-machi);

Sakata (Motokagomachi); Ezaki (Imauo-no-machi), Kawaguchi (Funadaiku-machi).

Porcelain:—Koransha (Desaki-machi).

Photographs:—Tamemasa (Motokago-machi).

Fans and Toys:—Hondaya (Motokago-machi).

Silk Stores:—Tokushimaya (Hama-no-machi).

Curios:—Sata (Funadaiku-machi); Nakashima (Funadaiku-machi).

Vicinity of Nagasaki.

Michinoo Hot Spring is 5 m. distant and was discovered some 40 years ago. The water is very pure and is most curative for rheumatism and stomach pains. Its bath-rooms are furnished in European style.

Hijiriyama known as "St. Hill" to foreigners, is 2½ m. and lies on the way to Michinoo hot spring. A cross stands on the eminence which was the scene of the persecution of the 24 Christians.

Mogi, 5 m. on the S. by rikisha road, is a nice retreat for the hunting of shell-fish. Shiomisaki is a narrow land stretching out into the sea in Mogi, where stands a small shrine dedicated to the Kwannon or Goddess of Mercy. A fine view may be enjoyed there. This place is recommended to view the full-moon beams on the 15th of the 8th

month of the lunar calender. Kwannon-no-taki is a fine cataract 50 ft. high where very picturesque views may be enjoyed.

Takashima is situated 8 m. at the entrance to Nagasaki port, and though it is a small island being only two miles in circumference, is well-known for its best colliery.



Unzen.

Unzen is situated on the flank of Onsendake, the extinct volcano 4,380 ft. high, and is well-known for its sulphur springs and beautiful scenery. It is the general name given to the hamlets of Furuyu, Shinyu and Kojigoku which are at an altitude of 2,550 ft.

above the sea level. Shinyu, (Takaki Hotel; Unzen Hotel; Shinyu Hotel) is a good sanitarium and affords a splendid view. Kojigoku or "Small Hell," (Inn-Midoriva).—The solfataras are most interesting objects; but a local guide is very necessary. Unzen may be reached from Nagasaki via Mogi from whence steamers leave daily for Ohama. (Ikkakuro Hotel; Obama Hotel) which is also noted for its mineral waters—the passage takes 21 hrs. From Obama travellers must go up 7 m. to Unzen. The Springs are very crowded by foreigners who come from Shanghai, Hongkong and the Philippines in summer times. Unzen may also be reached by railway from Nagasaki via Isahava (19 m.) whence to Chijiwa is nearly 12 m. by rikisha. From Chijiwa to Unzen is about a 7 m. walk.

Shimabara, (Inns—Chikugoya, Hashimotoya) is famous as having been the scene of a combat bettween the Japanese Christians and the Tokugawa Shogun's army in the 17th century. It can be visited from Onsen by crossing the fine mountain pass and descending into a rocky valley—12 m. distant or from Isahaya via Kojiro, (Inn—Nishimura) is about 30 m. by rikisha. Shimabara is opposite, over Shimabara Gulf to port Hyakkan in the province of Higo and is 12 m. distant.

Kuchinotsu, a special port of export, is 12 m.

distant on the S. of Obama and commands a fine view. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1905 was y = 5,033,404. It is reached by steamers from Mogi in 3 hrs. and also from Shimabara in the same time (fare 35 sen).

32. From Nagasaki to Moji via Tosu.

con a l						Fares.			
Stations.				Mi	leage.	2nd.	1st.		
Nagasaki×	• • •					From Nag			
Uragami			٠.,			yen	yen		
Michinoc (1) X					3.6	. 12	.15		
Nagayo					5.7				
Okusa ()					11.0				
Kikitsu		.:.	• • •		15.3				
Isahaya⊚			-		19.4	. 6 0	.75		
Omura(i)					26.5				
Matsubara×					31.3				
Sonogi				• • •	36.7				
Kawatana×					40.5	•			
Hainosaki	• • •	• • •			45.5				
Haiki O					49.0	1.44	1.80		
Mikawachi				• • • •	51.5				
Arita OX	•••				56.3	1.62	2,03		
Mimasaka	• • •		• • •		60.4				
Takec⊙		• • •			65.3	1.83	2.33		
Kitakata × 💿					69.2				
Yamaguchi					73.7				
Ushidzu ()					77.2				
Kubota D X					79.0	2.20	2.75		
Saga ⊚×△					83.0	2.30	2.88		
Kanzaki	• • •				88.6				
$Nakabaru \times$		• • •			93.2				
Tosu 🗌 🛈 🗙 🛆	٠٠٠	• • •	• • •		98.4	2.68	3.35		

Stations.				2677		Fares.		
Stations.				Mileage		2nd.		1st.
Tajiro×				99.3		yen	7	yen
Harada×				104.0		, 0		,
Futsukaichi .				107.4				
Zasshonokuma				112.1				
Hakata 0×△				116.6		3.08		3.85
Yosbizuka .				117.6				
Hakozaki⊚×.				118.2				
Wash " O Take				121.6				
Koga×				127.4				
Elesterne Co.				130.0				
41				136.2				
Ongagawa .				143.6				
Orio O×A.				146.2		3.68		4.60
V 1 570				149.4				
Okura ()				152.7				
Kokura [0 X	Δ			156.5		3.88		4.85
Dairi× ()				160.7				
Moji □				163.7		4.00		5.00
4				-				

Kyushiu Railway to Tosu in $5\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{1}{3}$ hrs; to Moji in $8\frac{5}{6}-9\frac{1}{3}$ hrs.

Leaving Nagasaki, the train comes in 20 min. to Nagayo. There are seven tunnels between Nagayo and Isahaya, (Inn—Suigetsu-ro) after which to Haiki the view of the Omura Bay is very picturesque and is the best scenery on the Kyushu Railway line.

Omura, (Inn—Matsushimaya) was formerly the castle town and is now a garrison town. The grounds of the old castle are laid out as a public garden where beautiful cherry trees are planted. The place commands a charming view of the Omura Bay.

Haiki—A branch line diverges to Sasebo, (5 m.) (Inn—Aburaya), one of the most important naval stations in Japan, which has 68,334 inhab. Its public garden commands a fine view. This port has daily steam communication with Hirado island.

Arita, (Inn—Kawachiya) is celebrated for its porcelain called Aritayaki. The Koransha is a most prosperous factory where was produced y 175,000 in value the last year, and the larger portion was exported. From here a branch runs to Imari port, (8 m.) (Inn—Shiohan), from whence the Arita porcelain is exported. Takeo, (Hill-side Hotel; Toyokwan Hotel) is noted for its hot springs and is surrounded by beautiful mountains on three sides.

Kubota—A branch line diverges to Karatsu (Inn-Hakataya)—The distance is 23 m. and may be reached in 2 hrs. Karatsu is a special open port and the total sum of its exports and imports for 1905 was \$\mathcal{y}\$ 1,549,181. A celebrated Hizen faïence is manufactured here. In the vicinity of the port are the best coal fields. It has daily steam communication with Fusan in Korea. A beautiful river named Matsuuragawa crosses the town. Niji-no-Matsubara is 1 m. distant from Karatsu and may be reached by tram. It is the name given to a pine clad beach of 5 miles in length. In its centre stands the Kaihin-in, an excellent sea-bathing-place, from

whence a fine view may be enjoyed. Nanatsugama, or "Seven Kettles" is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Myoken, the suburb of Karatsu, and may be reached in a boat. The wondrous cliffs consist of basalt of hexagonal shape, under which are formed seven natural caves.

Tosu is the Junction for Kumamoto and Yatsushiro (p. 203) Futsukaichi has a hot spring called Musashino, (Inn—Enju-kan), and Mount Tenpaizan lies on the north of the station. The great Shinto temple of Tenmangu at Dazaifu is 2 m. distant by a good rikisha road. The temple is dedicated to Sugawara Michizane, a great statesman and scholar, who died there in exile in A.D. 903. His likeness is printed on our bank notes. The Shrine is very famous and popular throughout the whole Empire. The grounds of the temple contain a fine landscape garden.

Hakata, (Inn—⊕ Matsushimaya) is one of the best ports in the Kyushu Island, and the total sum of its exports and imports for 1905 was ¥ 1,455,065. It produces a famous fabric called Hakata-ori. Fukuoka, (Inn—⊕ Sakaeya) was formerly the castle town of the Daimyo Kuroda, and is the capital of the Fukuoka prefecture. The two towns are geographically divided by the Nakagawa, but are joined into one municipality under the name of Fukuoka with 71,047 inhab. There are two public

gardens:—the East Garden noted for its natural landscape, and the West Garden famed for its fine *The Medical College of the Kyoto Imperial University is here. This place was attacked in the 13th century by the Mongolian fleet sent by Kublai Khan, or Koppitsuretsu to conquer Japan, but the fleet was entirely destroyed by the Shikken Hojo Tokimune. The ruins of the stone barrier built on the seashore for protection against the attack and a tomb in which thousands of enemies were buried, are still to be seen at Hakata. For the memory of the above event two grand monuments were completed here December 1904. One is the statue of the Emperor Kameyama and another is that of the Buddhist Saint Nichiren, both personages having had close connections with the affair. Keya-no-Oto, (Inn-Wakamatsuya), known as the cave Genbudo, is situated on the peninsula of Shima, 121 m. west of Hakata and may be reached via Maebara. It projects out 1 m. into the sea and consists of basalt of various shapes, while the water under the cliff is very deep. The cave is about 30 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, and its interior is pitch dark. Very cold water drops from the upper cliff, and bats strike against one's head. When the sea rages in rough weather, the big waves rush against and into the cave causing an echo like the roar of thunder which may be heard at a great distance. In the 4th

and 5th month of lunar calendar, special steam-boats ply between Fukuoka and Keya-no-Oto for the convenience of visitors.

Hakozaki. The Hachiman Shrine was founded in 759 A.D. and is dedicated to the Emperor Ojin who was born here, and to his mother, the Empress Jingo. The shrine is surrounded with a beautiful pine forest and a large stone *torii* stands on its north sea-shore. Chiyo-no-matsubara is the name given to the pine clad and white sandy beach about 1 m. long between this place and Hakata. The scenery is very charming.

Kashii. The Shinto temple of the same name is dedicated to the Empress Jingo, and near by is the spot from whence she sailed for the conquest of Korea in the 3rd century. The vicinity of the temple is famous for mushroom hunting. Najima lies at the mouth of the Tatara-gawa and to the right, it connects with "Umi-no-Nakamichi," a promontory stretching out 7½ m. into the beautiful sea, which divides the Genkai sea and the Hakata bay. A branch line proceeds to Saitozaki (7 m.) at the tip of the promontory. The scenery is very pleasing.

Orio is the junction to a branch railway which proceeds to Wakamatsu (6 m.) in the north. Wakamatsu, (Inn—Matsuiro) is a special open port from whence the coals produced in the provinces of Chikuzen and Buzen are exported. The

total sum of its exports and imports for 1905 was \$\mathscr{y}\$ 1,455,065. From **Orio** the Chikuho branch line also goes to Kami-Yamada (26 m.) to the south, through the junctions of Naokata, Kotake and Iizuka, (Inn—Watakatsu). This line was built especially for the transportation of the coal which is produced in the five northern districts of the Chikuzen and Buzen provinces, and nearly all the stations have good coal fields in their vicinity numbering over 100. The amount of coal produced in these regions exported through the ports of Moji and Wakamatsu, was 2,500,000 tons for the half year of 1904.

Okura. *The celebrated Imperial Iron Foundry known as the "Yedamitsu Seitetsu-jo," is 1 m. north of the station. It was founded in 1897 and its area is 245 acres. In the grounds of the foundry, 25 miles of a railway were constructed which is now connected with the branch line of the Kyushu Railway. It may be also reached from Kokura by a branch line 5 m. distant.

Kokura, (Inn—Umeya) was formerly a castle town and is now occupied by a garrison. Its population is 36,825. From Kokura a branch railway diverges to Usa (42 m.) along the S. E. coast via Yukuhashi and Nakatsu.

Moji, (Inn—

Ishidaya with Europe. bed; Kawau), the Northern terminus of the Kyushiu

Railway, is connected by a steam-launch with Shimonoseki in 15 min. (p. 171). It was a fishing village only twenty years ago; but is now a very important and prosperous port with 38,069 inhab. The coal produced in the northern portions of the province of Buzen and Chikuzen is exported from this port. The total sum of its exports and imports for 1905 was # 31,374,484. The public garden called Kivotaki-Koen, is nicely arranged and commands a beautiful view of land and sea. The Mekari-jinsha is a Shinto temple dedicated to Ugayafukiayezu-no-Mikoto, the father of the Jimmu Tenno (1st Emperor), and four other deities and it was founded in 193 by the Empress Jingo. The temple is situated in the tip of Hayatomo strait about one mile north of the Moji terminus, and is the nearest point to the opposite land of Shimonoseki. A very pleasing view of the western entrance of the Inland Sea may be enjoyed here.

33 From Nagasaki to Kumamoto, Yatsushiro and Kagoshima.

Kyushu Railway to Kumamoto (153 m.) in 8½-9 hrs. (fares 1st y 4.80; 2nd y 3.84); to Yatsushiro, (175 m.) in 10 hrs. (fares 1st y 5.30; 2nd y 4.24).

From Nagasaki to Tosu junction is already described (p. 194-197).

Kurume, (101 m.) (Inn—Shioya) was formerly the castle town and is an important town with 33,273 inhab. along the Chikugogawa. The Suitengu is a famous Shinto temple dedicated to the Emperor Antoku and stands on the bank of the same river. The Chikugogawa known as Tsukushi-jiro, is the longest river in the Kyushu island, 87 m. in length. A fine iron bridge spans on the river close to the Kurume station. It was constructed in 1890 and its length is 1,238 ft.

Hainuzuka, (110 m.)—Funagoya (Inn—Higuchiken), is situated along the Yabegawa. It is a nice summer resort which has Mineral Springs and is 2 m. distant by a good road. The place is also noted for its fire-flies and trout-fishing.

Yabegawa (114 m.). The Nakayama Agricultural Experimental station established by the Daimyo Tachibana is 1½ m. by rikisha. Yanagawa, (Inn—Hiranoya) is 5 m. by rikisha and was formerly the castle town.

Omuda (123 m.) (Inn—Jugoan) is noted for *The famous Miike Coal Mines. The mines were first found by a farmer in 1469, and were transferred from the Imperial Government to the Mitsui family of Tokyo in 1888. The Mitsui family is now con-

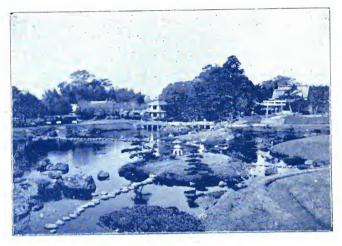
structing a new harbour here on a large scale worth $\cancel{4}$ 4,000,000.

Takase, (136 m.). The Oama hot springs are 7½ m. and are effective for rheumatism. There, may be enjoyed a pleasing view, and the place is noted for its oranges.

Konoha (141 m.). A steep hill called Tawarazaka is 1½ m. where took place the severe battle which was fought during 17 days and nights in the Satsuma civil war. There stands on the hill a stone monument to the memory of the dead soldiers numbering 4,000 in all.

Ueki (146 m.). The Yamaga hot springs are 10 m. by *rikisha* or tram.

Kumamoto, (154 m.) (Inn—⊕ Togiya), formerly the castle town of the Daimyo Hosokawa, is now the seat of the Prefecture of the same name with 59,717 inhab. It is well known for its castle which was built in 1607 by Kato Kiyomasa, the most brave and famous general of the Toyotomi Taiko's Expedition to Korea. At the time of the Satsuma rebellion in 1877 caused by the Great Saigo, the Imperial Army was besieged in this castle for over 50 days and well resisted against the enemy. It is now occupied by the Sixth Army Division. Nishikiyama Shrine situated on a hill commands a fine view. Suizenji is the finest landscape garden in the Kyushu Island and is distant 2½ m. It is also called Seishu-en and



Suizenji.

is laid out in a elegant style with fantastic hills and curious bridges. It has also a picturesque pond as in other Japanese landscape gardens, and in its centre stands a penny islet. **Hyakkan** is the port of Kumamoto 6 m. west of the station, and is situated at the mouth of the Shirakawa. The famous active Volcano of Asosan is about 25 m. distant via Tateno (19 m.). Between Kumamoto and Tateno one may proceed over a flat road by either tram or rikisha. Tateno is a junction town; to the right is the Hyuga route, and to the left is the Bungo road. By the former route we pass the hot springs of Tochinoki and Jigoku, while by the latter we have to go 12 m.

further on to Miyaji where stands a famous Shinto temple, the Asojinsha, and whence to the summit of



Asosan.

the Nakadake or "central peak" is about 9½ m. passing the hot springs of Yunotani. On both roads many beautiful cataracts may be seen. Asosan is the general name given to the fine peaks which show volcanic craters, namely Taka-dake, Neko-dake, Eboshi-dake, Naka-dake and Kineshima-dake.

Taka-dake is the highest—being 5,300 ft. above sealevel. Naka-dake is situated in the centre of these peaks and its crater is said to be the largest in the World. Its dimension is $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. from east to west and 10 m. south to north.

Uto, (161 m.) (Inn—Misakiya). A branch line diverges to Misumi, (16 m.) (Inn—Fuyuno). It has daily steam communication with Nagasaki and its passage takes about 7 hrs. From here steamers also leave daily for Kagoshima.

Yatsushiro, (176 m.) (Inn—Obiya), the present terminus of the Kyushiu Railway, stands on the north bank of the Kumagawa which is famed for its rapids (p. 208). The Hinaku hot springs, (Inn—Shinyanagiya), are about 7 m. by rikisha.

From Yatsushiro to Kagoshima there are two routes:—

- (1) Travellers may take steamers to Mizumata, (Inn—Sashikiya), the south-most port in the province of Higo, in 3 hrs. (fare 45 sen); thence to Kurino, (21 m.) (Inn—Yamaguchi), a railway station in the Government Kagoshima line, by carriage in 9 hrs. (fare <u>y</u> 1.02); from Kurino to Kagoshima (35 m.) by rail in 2½ hrs. (fare 2nd <u>y</u> 1.05).
- (2) They may take steamers to Komenotsu, (Inn—Miyoshiya), the norther-most port of the province of Satsuma, in 4 hrs. (fare 50 sen), thence to Kagoshima (61 m.) via Sendai, (Inn—Nagaiya) by carriage

in 15 hrs. (fare y 4.24). Sendai is 30 m. distant from Komenotsu.

Kagoshima (Inns-Ikebata; Okabe), formerly the castle town of the Daimyo Shimazu, is the capital of the Prefecture of the same name with 59,001 inhab. It produces the celebrated porcelain called Satsumayaki. In 1863, the port was attacked with bombs by the naval squadron of Great Britain and severe fight occurred with grave damages to both sides The cause of this hombardment was that the Lord Shimazu objected to make any compensation for the marder of a British subject who was killed by crossing the route of the armed procession (Daimyo gyoretsu) which took place on the 14th Sept. 1862, at the village of Namamugi. The village is now situated near the Kanagawa station on the Tokaido Railway, and the matter is well known in our history as the affair of Namamugi. Shiroyama is a hill also called Tsurumaru-yama and the former castle grounds lie at its foot where is now situated the Kagoshima Middle School. The castle was built by Shimazu Ichisa in the Keicho era (1596-1615). The cave of Iwasakidani where Saigo Takamori, the Leader of the Satsuma Rebellion, committed suicide, lies in the narrow valley on the other side of the hill. Stone monuments stand on the hill in memory of the great hero, and his two generals. It commands very pleasing views

including the celebrated volcanos of the Sakurajima, and of the two peaks of the Kirishima and Kaimon some distance away. Tagayama hill also has a fine view of the town. Sakurajima, an island opposite to Kagoshima, may be reached by small steamers which ply daily.—to Yokoyama $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. This island is 27 m. in circumference and its shape is just like an upset mortar. An active volcano named Mitake lies in the centre of the island. The hot springs of Arimura are situated at the southern foot of the volcano.

On return journey to Yatsushiro, travellers may take the inland valley route of the Kumagawa. From Kagoshima to Hitoyoshi is 66 m. and the government railway is now extended to Yoshimatsu (40 m.) (Inn—Matsuya) on the route through Shigedomi (8 m.) (Inn—Watanabe), Kajiki (13 m.) (Inn—Kawabataya) and Kokubu (17 m.) (Inn—Enrikan). Kokubu is noted throughout the Empire for its nice tabacco.

From this town the famous volcano of Kirishima-yama may be ascended, and it is about 12 m. to the foot of the mountain. Kirishima-yama is divided into two peaks. The Eastern peak called Higashi-dake (5,500 ft. high) lies above the village of Higashi-Sayamamura and constantly emits grand volumes of smoke. A shinto temple called Kirishima-jinsha stands on the west base of the moun-

The principal temple is dedicated to the Ninigi-no-Mikoto, the grand son of the Tensho Daijingu or Sun-Goddess, and three other deities. The eastern shrine is devoted to the Sun-Goddess and three ancient gods, while the southern shrine is dedicated to the worship of Susanoo-no-Mikoto, the younger brother of the Sun-Goddess and six other deities. These structures are very elaborate. The Eastern peak is also called Takachiho-no-Mine. In the history of Japan it is asserted that the God Ninigi-no-Mikoto alighted on this peak, when he descended from "Takama-ga-hara" or "Heaven" to establish a place, or point d'appui for the conquest of the Empire by the First Emperor Jimmu-Tenno. The "Holy Spear" known as the Ama-no-Sakahoko, about 4½ ft. in length, stands still upside down. The Western peak named Nishi-dake is situated to the N. W. of the Eastern peak and has a large lake called Onami-ike which is about 5 miles in circumference. The Rapids from Hitovoshi are nearly 40 m. in length and can be covered in about 5 hrs. On both sides of the rapids the cliffs stand like paper screens and wondrous rocks are scattered on the sides. The surrounding scenery is very charming.

34. From Moji to Yalley Yabakei, Usa, Oita and Kumamoto.

From Moji to Kokura is already described (p. 200). Yukuhashi (Inn-Anrakutei) is 15 m. from the Kokura junction and is an important town on the eastern coast line of the Kyushu Railway. branch line runs from this town to Soeda (23 m.) via Gotoji (17 m.). This branch line was constructed for the transportation of coal which is produced in the neighbourhood along the line. Among those *the Tagawa coal mines controlled by the Mitsui family are the largest ones which are situated close to the Gotoji station. From the Soeda terminus to the village of Hikosan (Inn-Aburaya) is 7 m. is situated at the foot of the celebrated mountain of Hikosan (3,657 high) and is a good place for a summer retreat. From the village it is about 2 m. up to the summit of Hikosan, where stands a Shinto temple dedicated to the God Hikosan Gongen.

Nakatsu (Inn-Shofuken), 16 m. from Yuku-hashi, was formerly the castle town of a Daimyo and is situated on the eastern bank of the Yamakunigawa. It is the birth-place of the late Mr. Fuku-zawa Yukichi, a pioneer who introduced Western civilization to Japan at the end of the Tokugawa

dynasty. The celebrated Valley of Yabakei may be reached from this town by rikisha continuing to Ayugaeri, its eastern entrance, is about 6 m. distant. Yabakei is the name given to the banks along the Yamakuni-gawa. It was formerly called the Mikunikei, but since the days of Rai Sanyo, a famous poet and scholor of some 80 years ago, who gave the name of Yabakei to this Valley in his poetry, the inhabitants of that region have followed his elegant naming. This Valley is fantastically surrounded by precipitous and wooded heights. It is a most quaint and pleasing spot celebrated throughout the Empire. The beautiful range of Mount Shozan together with the picturesque stream of the Yamakuni-gawa makes matchless scenery. The Rakanji, a celebrated Buddhist temple, stands at the north end of the Valley and near by, the 500 images of "Rakan" sit on the rocks of the hill-side. From Ayugaeri to the village of Keyamura, the western end of the Yabakei, is about 30 miles distant through the villages of Hida, "Ao-no-Domon." (the cave gate), Kakizaki. Miyazono and Morizane. Those places have each a special charm and scenery. Keyamura is quite near to the Mount Hikosan already mentioned (p. 210). From Morizane travellers may proceed to Kurume in the province of Chikugo through Hita (Inn-Arimura), and Yoshii located along the Chikugo-gawa-the

total distance is about 40 m. and *rikisha* may be taken all the way (p. 202). Travellers desiring to reach **Futsukaichi** in the province of Chikuzen may take the other road at Hita from whence through to Haki and Amagi is 33 m. (p. 197).

Usa (Inn-Kajimaya) is the present terminus of the Kyushu Railway. The Usa Hachimangu is the most famous Shinto temple in Kyushu Island. and is 5 m. by rikisha or tram from the station. It consists of three shrines—the first shrine is dedicated to the Emperor Ojin, the second to the Hime-Ogami, and the third to the Empress Jingo. It was founded in 725 and all the structures are bright The shrines are surrounded by beautiful trees and there are laid out fine landscape gardens. In the same enclosure are other small shrines dedicated to separate gods. Since ancient times this Shinto temple has been greatly respected by the Imperial Court of every dynasty. The Divine decree to Wake-no-Kiyomaro, the most notable loyalist of the 8th century, who saved the Throne from falling into the hands of Yuge-no-Dokyo, an infidel monk, is well known in Japanese history.

The total distance from **Usa to Kumamoto** is about 110 m. by *rikisha* road and the principal places are as follows:—

Between Usa and Beppu via Port Hiji (Inn—Yamamura) is about 30 m. and rikiska or tram may

be taken in 7 hrs. (Fare: rikisha ¥ 1.50; tram 75 sen). The Shookuji temple at Hiji is noted for its gigantic sotetsu (sago-palm). From Hiji to Beppu steamers may be also taken.

Bennu (Inn-Hinako) is an important port on the eastern shore of Kyushu and is noted for its mineral baths. The whole area of the town being permeated by vapours and hot springs, a mineral bath may be formed everywhere. The place is both a summer and a winter resort. Among the hot springs the Furosen has the best accommodation. Hamawaki hot springs are close to Beppu across a small river. In the vicinity of Beppu and Hamawaki there are a number of various hot springs such as Kankaiji, Kannawa, Shibaishi and Yunotsubo. The hot springs of Kankaiji. 2 m. west from Beppu by rikisha road, lie at the slope of a hill where a very pleasing view may be enjoyed. Kannawa about 4 m. north-west of Beppu, has a vapour bath house named Mushiyu. In the centre of a dark and closely closed celler stands a large pillar, around which sixteen small pillow stones are arranged in a row, and sixteen patients can lie down on the ground. It is said that by this method even an incurable disease will be immediately cured. The Shibaishi hot springs 1 m. from Kannawa from whence the Chi-no-ike-Jigoku or "Hell of Blood Pond," is ahout 1 m. distant.

This pond is the source of the hot springs, over 100 ft. wide and the boiling water when it spouts up from the ground is quite red just like blood. The surroundings are very wonderful.

Oita (Inn—Yaoya), capital of the prefecture of the same name, is an important port. The town is 7½ m. distant from Beppu and electric trams ply between both places. From this town to Saganoseki, on the west side of the Bungo Channel, is 18m. Travellers desiring to go to Kagoshima (p. 207) from Oita may proceed there by the south-eastern coast road of Kyushu—the total distance being about 200 m. by rikisha—through Miye, Shigeoka, Nobeoka, port Todoro, Miyazaki (capital of the prefecture of the same name), Takaoka, Miyakonojo, and Fukuyama on the north shore of Kagoshima Bay from whence to Kagoshima is 21 m. by steamboat, or one may proceed to Kokubu railway station and thence take a train to Kagoshima.

Takeda (Inn—Ebisuya) is 27 m. from Oita and the road enters in the inland. It is a clean town surrounded by beautiful hills on all sides and there are many delightful places in its vicinity. Uozumi water-fall, known as the "Small Niagara Fall," is located at the east foot of the Volcano Aso—half a mile from the town. The fall is 36 ft. high and 480 ft. wide and affords very charming sceneries. A hill named Oka-jo stands on the east of Takeda and

commands very pleasing panoramic views. Chindano-taki, the most celebrated fall in Kyushu is
about 10 m. east. This grand cataract is made by
violent streams falling down the great cliffs of the
Ono-gawa. It is 60 ft. in height and 300 ft. in
width and its streams consist of twelve very distinct
lines. The scenery is very magnificient.

Miyaji (Inn—Yoshinoya) is about 18 m. from Takeda and is situated at the north foot of the Volcano Aso. From Miyaji to Kumamoto is already described (p. 205).

35. Trips by Steamers of the Coast Lines.

There are a great number of steamers employed on the coast line service which connect the principal ports along the Mainland and the islands of Shikoku, Kyushu aud Yezo. The tourists, therefore, may add occasionally steamer trips to his railway journeys, and so enjoy sea voyages as well as land excursions.

From Yokohama to Otaru on Yezo Island (755 m.). The steamer on the East coast line of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha leaves Yokohama every third day for Otaru via Oginohama (283 m.), a port in the province of Rikuzen (p. 44); and Hakodate (551 m.).—The passage takes 6 days (rates with

foreign food to Oginohama 1st y 8.00; to Hakodate 1st y 14.00: to Otaru 1st y 22.00).

Yokohama to Yokkaichi (200 m.)—A regular steamer of the above company starts every third day for Yokkaichi via Shimizu in the Province of Suruga—the passage takes one day (rates: 1st y 4.50; 2nd y 3.00). Yokkaichi is a flourishing town on the shore of the Ise Bay and thence the tourist makes his way to Yamada and the Great Shrines of Ise (p. 99).

Yokohama to Kobe (350 m.).—Between these two important ports ply many regular steamers of the N.Y.K.—the passage takes 26 hrs. (rates with foreign food 1st y 12.00; Japanese food 1st y 9.00).

Kobe to Shimonoseki or Moji (241 m.).—A regular steamer of the western coast line of the N.Y.K. (a weekly service) leaves Kobe for Shimonoseki via Onomichi and reaches there in one day (rates: 1st y 7.00; 2nd y 5.00). Onomichi is a picturesque port on the Northern coast of the Inland Sea (p. 164).

Shimonoseki to Otaru (1,127 m.).—The steamer of the above western coast line of the N.Y.K. proceeds farther to Yezo Island. By this voyage, tourists have a good opportunity of seeing the scenery all along the western shores of Japan. The intermediate ports are as follows:—Sakai (190 m. from Shimonoseki)—a port of the Hoki Prov. (p.

173); Tsuruga (143 m. from Sakai)—the best harbour on the coast of the Japan Sea (p. 125); Fushiki (195 m. from Tsuruga)—the port of the Prov. of Etchu; Naoetsu (60 m. from Fushiki)—a port of the Echigo Prov; Niigata (62 m. from Naoetsu)—one of the earliest open ports in the country (p. 62); Sakata (68 m. from Niigata)—a port of the Ugo Prov; Tsuchizaki (52 m. from Sakata)—the port of Akita with which it is in tramway communication, but sometimes vessels have recourse to Funakawa 26 m. distant; Noshiro (45 m. from Tsuchizaki)—a port of the Ugo Prov. which has connection by rail with the famous Ani Copper Mine; and Hakodate which is already described.

The steamer starting from Shimonoseki reaches Otaru in about 10 days (rates: 1st # 30.00; 2nd # 20.00). On this western coast line the ports of Naoetsu, Niigata, Sakata and Tsuchizaki are omitted from the end of Oct. to the beginning of March, the port **Ebisu** of Sado Prov. being called at instead.

Steamers of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha start from Osaka to the important ports on the N. shore of the Inland Sea, Shikoku and Kyushu and other provinces. Its principal lines are:—

Osaka to Tanabe in the province of Kii—(daily service). A regular steamer starting from Osaka proceeds southward and calling at Kata, Waka-

yama, Wakanoura and other ports finally reaches Tanabe in 12 hrs. (rates: 1st y 2.05; 2nd y 1.35) (p. 142).

Osaka to Atsuta in the province of Owari—(daily service). Via Hyogo, Wakayama, Yuasa, Tanabe, Kushimoto, Miwasaki, Kinomoto, Owashi, Nagashima, Toba, Tsu and Yokkaichi, etc.—the passage takes about 50 hrs. (rates: 1st \$\mu\$6.25; 2nd \$\mu\$4.15).

Osaka to Shimonoseki.—A regular daily steamer leaves Osaka for Shimonoseki—the passage takes 40 hrs. (rates: special 1st (separate room) y 5.80; 1st y 5.10; 2nd y 3.85). The vessel calls at all the important ports along both shores of the Inland Sea, such as, Kobe, Takamatsu, Tadotsu, Tomo, Onomichi, Itozaki, Tadanoumi, Takehara, Nagahama, Ondo, Kure, Ujina, Miyajima, Iwakuni, Kuga, Yanai, Murotsu and Mitajiri, etc.

Osaka to Yura on the Island of Awaji via Kobe (twice daily)—the passage takes 8 hrs. (rates: 1st y = 1.30; 2nd y = 0.85).

Osaka to Tokushima (twice daily).—via Hyogo only—the passage takes $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (rates: 1st y 1.80; 2nd y 1.20).

Osaka to Sukumo, the S. W. port in the province of Tosa (once every other day).—Via Kobe, Takamatsu, Tadotsu, Imabaru, Mitsugahama, Nagahama, Hiji, Beppu and Uwajima, etc.—the passage

takes about 53 hrs. (rates: Special 1st (separate room) y 7.00; 1st y 6.20; 2nd y 4.65).

Osaka to Kagoshima in the Province of Satsuma via Hososhima and Aburatsu, both of which are in the province of Hyuga, once every other day—the passage takes 47 hrs. (rates: 1st #15.00; 2nd #8.50).

Osaka to Kochi in the province of Tosa via Kobe only—the passage takes 20 hrs. (rates: 1st y = 5.50; 2nd y = 3.50).

36. Kuriles; Ponins; Loochoo.

Kuriles or Chishima.—Steamers of the Hokkaido Coast-wise Line of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha starting from Hakodate, proceed eastward calling at many ports on the eastern coast as far as Nemuro, at last reaches the Kuriles, going as far as Uruppu, the distance from Hakodate to Tokotan at Uruppu Island is 564 m. (rates: 1st y 20.00; 2nd y 16.00). These islands were ceded by Russia to Japan in exchange for the southern portion of Saghalien Island in 1875.

Bonins or Ogasawarajima.—A regular steamer of the N. Y. K. leaves Yokohama on the 5th of every month and reaches Chichijima (545 m.) on the

8th via Hachijo-jima (rates: 1st y 16.00; 2nd y 13.00).

The principal islands of the Bonins are Chichijima (Father-island) and Hahajima (Mother-island). **Omura** in Chichijima is the chief village of the group and contains the head administrative office.

Loochoo or Okinawa.—A regular steamer of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (thrice monthly) starts from Kobe for Okinawa via Kobe, Kagoshima and Oshima—the passage takes 5 days (rates: 1st y 21.00; 2nd y 14.00).

This archipelago is inhabited chiefly by the native Loochooans. Winter is the best season for visiting the Islands. Nawa (Inn—Ikebata) is the capital of the Okinawa prefecture with 43,132 inhab. The port is 372 m. distant on the S. W. of Kagoshima and is 364 m. to Keelung. A Shinto temple called the Nami-no-ue Jinsha stands on a hill from whence very pleasing views may be enjoyed. From Nawa to Shuri, the former capital, is 34 m. by a good road. The town is situated on the heights, and the old castle of the former kings stands on the highest point commanding a bird's eye view of great beauty.

37. Formosa,

A regular steamer (a four-times-a-month service) of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha starts from Kobe to Keelung (990 m.) in Formosa via Moji only—the passage takes 4 days (rates: 1st with foreign food \$\mathscr{y}\$ 30.00; 2nd \$\mathscr{y}\$ 20.00). Osaka-Keelung line of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (thrice a month service) is 1,193 m. in its distance, calling at Kobe, Kagoshima, Oshima, Okinawa, Miyake and Yayeyama. The passage takes about 9 days (rates: 1st \$\mathscr{y}\$ 30.00; 2nd \$\mathscr{y}\$ 20.00).

Formosa is called Taiwan in Japanese. "Ilha Formosa" was the name given to this Island by the Portuguese, who were the first European navigators in the Far East in the 16th century. In old times the Japanese made various visits to the Island and named it "Takasago." Formosa and Takasago both mean "Beautiful Land" and it is indeed an island of great natural beauty, but large regions still remain unexplored and its resources are only partially developed. The Island was ceded to Japan by China in 1895 under the "Peace Treaty of Shimonoseki," and is now governed by a Governor General of Taiwan. Formosa is chiefly inhabited by Chinese on its western flats, and the eastern

mountainous parts by aborigines. The principal products of Formosa are sugar, tea, camphor and rice. The main line of the Imperial Government railway, starting from Keelung proceeds to Takao, the southern port. The total distance by rail is 246 miles including 9 miles of the narrow-gauge trollay in the middle portion. The principal stations are as follows:-Taihoku (Taipeh) (18 m.), Shinchiku (63 m.), Hakkoko (100 m.), Koronton (109 m.), Taichu (118 m.), Shoka (129 m.), Kagi (179 m.) and Tainan (218 m.). At the principal stations, Bento, Tabacco, fruits and refreshments may be obtained. Accommodation in the cars is divided into two classes, 1st and 3rd. There is an express car running once a day between Taihoku and Tainan which takes about 15 hrs. (Fares from Keelung to Taihoku 1st 41.10, 3rd 55 sen; to Hokuto (on the branch line) 1st # 1.52, 3rd 76 sen; to Shinchiku 1st # 3.80, 3rd # 1.90; to Taichu 1st # 7.38, 3rd # 3.69; to Takao 1st # 15.06, 3rd # 7.53).

Keelung (Inn—Takasagoya) is called Kiirun in Japanese and is the most important port situated on the north-eastern extremity of Formosa. The port is surrounded by hills on three sides and opens only to the sea at the north. The harbour is 35 ft. deep at high tide, and is well protected by an island named Sharyo laying at its mouth. Courbet beach is a good summer retreat where excellent sea-bath-

ing may be enjoyed. A hill named Shikyurei stands on the N.W. of the town, and commands a very pleasing view of the port.

After leaving Keelung, at the entrance of Chikushiryo tunnel, 1835 ft. in length, the beautiful "Dragon falls" named Soryotaki may be seen through the windows of the train. Crossing an iron bridge on the Keelung-gawa, the train comes to Hatto station 2½ m. from Keelung.

Taihoku or Taipelı (Inns-Choyogo; Hinomarukan) is 18 m. by rail from Keelung and may be reached in one hour. It is the capital of Formosa and is the head-quarters of the Governor General with 89,000 inhab. The city consisted of three districts, namely Jonai (inside of the castle), Manka and Taitotei. After Formosa was added to the Empire, the ceremony of the inauguration of the administration of Formosa was held here on the 17th June 1895: since then the old castle and its five gates have been all destroyed, and the town has been reconstructed with well-paved streets and many new buildings. There are many temples and monasteries among which Shian-fong-Bio is the most famous one in Taihoku. Taitotei is situated along the Tansuigawa and since 1887 has been made a foreign concession where are established foreign consulates. From Taitotei a branch railway runs to Tansui (13 m.) which may be reached in one hour. Maru-

yama Park is close to Maruyama station on the branch line, 1½ m. from Taihoku and is a most popular resort. By crossing an iron bridge near Maruyama, we may reach Taiwan-iinsha which is a Shinto temple dedicated to the late Prince Kitashirakawa, and a very pleasing view may be enjoyed Kentan is at the left side of the shrine and is a beautiful pool of about 30 poles deep. Hokuto (Shoto-yen Hotel—European style) is noted for its hot spring which was discovered in 1894 by a British merchant. It is the prettiest and healthiest spot in It is situated midway on the branch line between Taihoku and Tamsui-6 m. distant from each place. The Hokuto Club has very beautiful gardens embellished with lovely flowers, which may be seen through out the year. Daitonsan is the highest mountain in the Taihoku region and is an ex-volcano 3,450 ft. in height. Tamsui (Inn-Kawaguchi-ya) is the most important port situated on the mouth of the Tamsui river from whence charming views may be enjoyed. Here still remain the ruins of Santiago fort which was constructed by the Spanish. In 1884 a French squadron under Admiral Courbet bombarded the port, but could not capture the place. It is the starting point of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Hongkong—Tamsui line which should be the line for intending travellers to Formosa from the South.

Manka is one mile west on the main line from Taihoku and is the oldest part in Taihoku City.

Bankyo, 4 m. from Manka, is noted for Mr. Rin Hon-gen's (the wealthiest man on the Island) residence and landscape garden. After leaving Bankyo the train passes several small stations, this is the centre of the famous tea-growing districts of the Island.

Toshien (Inn—Yutokan), 2 m. from Bankyo, is also famed for its tea plantations. From the station a truck railway runs to Taikashi (8 m.) which may be reached in 1½ hrs. The place is noted for its camphor production.

Shinchiku (Inn—Tanakaya), 28 m. from Toshien, is one of the most important towns in North Formosa. The castle has four gates and its wall is 30 ft. in height and 9,900 ft. in circumference. Mount Keiranmen is 1½ m. from the station, and it was the temporary head-quarters of the late Imperial Prince Kitashirakawa, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army Division at the time of the Chino-Japanese War.

Kozan is the next station to Shinchiku, and its vicinity commands picturesque views of pine trees known as "Maiko in Formosa."

Byoritsu (Inn—Byoritsukan), 21 m. from Shinchiku, is well known for its eight beautiful views.

Hakkoko (Inn-Omiya), 6 m. from Byoritsu, is

100 m. from Keelung. It is the present terminus of the northern part of the main railway, and is connected with **Koronton** (Inn—Kuruma-chaya), the most northern point of the southern railway, run by coolies on a narrow-gauge trolley line, 9 m. in length, which may be reached in 1½ hrs.

Taichu (Inn—Maruyamakan), 8 m. from Koronton, is the capital of Central Formosa. It has 7,000 inhab. and the public garden newly laid out is near to the station.

Shoka (Inn—Kobekan), 11 m. from Taichu, is a walled town with 18,000 inhab. Before reaching this town, the train passes a large river called the Daido-kei which is spanned by a long bridge, 1,098 in length.

Toroku (Inn—Unrinkan), 30 m. from Shoka, is a growing town. From the east-side windows of the train run between this station and Kagi for about 19 m., a distant view of Mount Niitaka-yama comes in sight. It is the highest mountain (12,850 ft. high above sea level) in Japan, and is 480 ft. higher than Mount Fuji. This mountain is called Gyokusan in Chinese, while Europeans name it Morrison. The name of Niitaka-yama or "New Higher Mountain" was given by H. M. the Emperor when the Island was added to the dominion of the Empire.

Kagi (Inn-Fujikan) is surrounded by a wall

which has four gates. The town is noted for its eight great sights.

Tainan (Inn—Asalikan), 38 m. from Kagi, is the capital of South Formosa with 46,000 inhab. It was formerly the seat of the Chinese administration for about 200 years. Here are beautiful gardens and various old temples. Anping (Inn—Shishunyen) is the port of Tainan and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. west on the coast. The harbour is practically an open anchorage off the shore. The port is the starting point of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Anping-Hongkong Line and is 456 m. to Hongkong via Amoy in China.

Takao (Inn—Takaokan), 28 m. from Tainan, is the south terminus of the southern railway. The harbour is very deep and is protected well by surrounding mountains. This port is touched at by the steamers of the coasting line.

Pescadores called Bokoto in Japanese, is a small archipelago, 55 m. distant from Anping. The archipelago is under the superintendence of the Formosan Governor-General and has a garrison. The islands are inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

38. From Japan to Korea.

The Sanyo Railway's new steam-ship service between Shimonoseki and Fusan affords considerable convenience to intending travellers to Korea. The new relation which Korea has to Japan, makes it entirely necessary that the time taken in a journey from Tokyo to Seoul must be decreased as much as possible. Before the Russo-Japanese campaign, travellers had to reach Chemulpo by steamer via Nagasaki, and it always took five days even if the connection was accomplished. At the present time, however, the journey may be finished in about fifty hours. From Tokyo to Shimonoseki via Kobe has been already described. From Shimonoseki to Fusan is 122 m., and travellers may be conveyed by means of the commodious and luxurious new steamers of the Sanyo Railway, the passage taking about ten hours (rates: 1st 12.00; 2nd 47.00). The scenery is panoramic and charming. Travellers cross the famous Tsushima Straits on the Japan Sea where the greatest naval battle of modern times was fought with the utmost determination on the 27th and 28th of May 1905, the whole of our Fleet participated in the engagement, in which the enemy made use of his entire forces. The contest was most severe, quite unprecedented in naval history, and at length resulted in the annihilation of the enemy's fleet practically deciding the termination of the great war.

From Fusan to Seoul.

Railway 274 m. in $12\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares: 1st y 12.45; 2nd y 8.30).

Fusan (Inn-Oike) is the most important port situated on the S. E. coast of the Korean peninsula. Its precise location is 35° 5′ 35" N. Lat., and 129° 1'2" E. Long., and it has been opened to foreign trade since 1876. A large island named Zetsueito known as the "Deer Island" lies on the south-east and gives good shelter to the port. The water of the harbour is sufficient for the anchorage of large Its trade is mostly carried on by the Japanese, whose settlement has a population of some 18,000 and its total sum for the last year was ¥ 12,084,074. A public garden called Ryuto-san stands on a hill (120 ft. high) where a bird's-eye view may be enjoyed. Soryo, one mile north of port Fusan, is the present starting point of the Fusan-Seoul Railway.

Fusan-chin (1 m.). On a hill stands the former Korean barrack named Fusan-chin which is surrounded by a stone-wall of 1,689 ft. in circumference. It commands a fine view of port Fusan. The ruins of an old castle located near the station

was built by Konishi Yukinaga, a general in Toyotomi Taiko's Expedition some 300 years ago.

Kiho (10 m.). The train passes along the river Rakutoko, where a fine view of sailing boats may be enjoyed.

Taikyu (76 m.) (Inn—Tatsujokan) is the most important town in South Korea and is surrounded by a stone-wall, 1½ m. long and 18 ft. high. It has a population of 45,000 Koreans and of 1,000 Japanese residents.

Shufurei (124 m.) is the highest point in the Fusan-Seoul line. It is located almost exactly on the water-shed of the large range of mountains which come from the north borders of Korea.

Eido (139 m.) is situated at the central point on the line

Shinsen, (146 m.). A water-fall of the same name is near to the station. It is 4 ft. wide and 240 ft. high, and the place is a nice summer retreat.

Taiden (168 m.) (Inn—Nakagawa). Travellers who go to Gunsan had better alight here.

Fuko, (186 m.). The famous peak named Fuyosan lies by the river Kinko or "Brocade Valley." It is a famous spot for the enjoyment of moon beams and snow scenes.

Seikwan (220 m.) is well known as a battle field of the Chino-Japanese War. After leaving this station the train crosses a river named Anjogawa which is spanned by a bridge 388 ft. in length. On a dark night of the 27th July, 1894, the late Capt. Matsuzaki, a brave champion of the above campaign, crossed the river with a small party of only 27, and fought with great courage against the enemies who shot them from the inside of the farm houses near at hand.

Suigen (247 m.) is a walled town. The wall was constructed by King Seiso some 120 years ago. It is 16 ft. high and 13,200 ft. in circumference having four large gates. The town is surrounded by well-wooded hills and possesses many beautiful lakes and streams which are said to be the best scenery on the line.

Eitohō (267 m.) (Inn—Eito). A branch line diverges to port Chemulpo (Inn—Daibutsu Hotel). It is called Jinsen in Japanese and is 19 m. distant and may be reached in one hour. The port lies on the west coast of the Korean peninsula on a mouth of the Ham river, and was opened to foreign trade in 1883. It has a population of 13,000 Japanese settlers.

Seoul (274 m.) (Europ. style hotel—Astor House; Inn—Hajokan) is called Keijo in Japanese and is the capital of Korea with 200,000 inhab. It has 6,000 Japanese residents. Under the new treaty concluded between Japan and Korea, the Imperial Japanese Government established a Residency-

General at the City in December 1905. The City is surrounded at all sides by hills bare and arid, and the river Ham flows to the south-east. The City is 2 m. from east to west and 11 m. from south to north, and it is surrounded with a stone-wall about 20 ft. high and 89,610 ft. long. The eight great gates are tunnelled entrances in the wall which are each surmounted by a double projecting storied building. Among those gates the Nan-daimon or "South-great-gate," and the To-daimon or "Eastgreat-gate" are the finest. Keiun-kyu is the Palace of the Imperial residence; but its principal buildings were destroyed by a fire in April 1905. Keifuku-kyu, Shotoku-kyu and Shokei-kyu are all Imperial detached buildings, which were rebuilt after Toyotomi Taiko's Expedition at the end of the 16th century. Waisho-dai is situated on the slope of Mount Nanzan lying at the back of the Japanese settlement, and it commands a fine panoramic view over the City. Shoro is the name given to a central street of the City which is very lively and at its corner stands a bell-tower which contains a colossal bell, 10 ft. high and 20 ft. in circumference. It is asserted that this bell was cast when the first King, founder of the Li dynasty, established this City as his capital. The Rosekino-to is a famous thirty storied tower, 40 ft. high, made of marble.

It is said that this tower was presented to Korea by a Chinese Emperor some 700 years ago. The trade of Seoul is mostly imports which are calculated to be about y 4,000,000 for the last year. The First Bank of Tokyo has its branch here and issues its bank notes and manages all money matters connected with the Korean Government treasury.

On the return travellers may take steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, to the northern ports of China, or to Nagasaki in Japan. The distances and rates of the passage are as follows:—



"KANA" CHARACTERS.

			· ·	
7	۲ i	ゥ	ir.	才
ib.	i	u	e	0
カ	#	7	4	্⊐
ka	ki	ku	k€	ko
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*	4 i	.m.	.DE.	3
ya		yu	ye	yo
ラ	y	n	V	Ħ
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ガ	#*	グ	1ji	ゴ
ga	$\mathbf{g}\mathbf{i}$	$\mathbf{g}\mathbf{u}$	ge	go
#3	<u>:</u> "	ズ	ぜ	ゾ
za	ئ ji	zu	ze	20
y'	₹ ji	"","	デ	12
da	ji	dzu	de	do
15	੯ bi	プ	~	ボ
ba	bi	bu	be	bo
18	ե՞ pi	プ	~	718
pa	pi	pu	pe	po

Language.

A few useful words and sentences in Japanese are here given with their English equivalents in alphabetical order.

Pronounciation. — The vowels are pronounced thus:— A as in "matter" or A in "father;" E as in "net;" I as in "ink;" O as in "lot" or \overline{O} in "note," and U as in "full" or \overline{U} in "music."

G is hard as in "grow" never soft as in "gem." Double consonants are both sounded, unless the same consonant is doubled.

There is little accent in the language and as a general rule syllables are to be pronounced equally and smoothly.

ON TRAVELLING.

Bag	Kaban	Carriage	Basha
Baggage	Nimoteu	Change(for car	·)Norikae
Bluff	Yamate	Coachman	Gyosha, Bettō
Boat	Fune	Custom-house	Zeikan
Boatman	Sendō	Dining-car	Shokudō-sha
Bridge	Hashi	Electric-	Denki-tetsudō
Bund	Kaigan	tramway	
Cabin	Fune-no-h ya	Electric car	Densha
Captain	Senchō	Express-train	Kyūkō-ressha

Guard	Shashō		
Hand-luggage	Tenimotsu		
Heavy	Omoi		
High	Takai		
Hill	Koyama		
Horse	Uma		
Hot-spring	Onsen		
Island	Shima		
Jinrikisha-man Kurumaya			
Lake	Mizuumi, ko-		
	sui		
Landing-place	<i>Hatoba</i>		
Low	Hikui		
Luggage	Nimotsu		
Mountain	Yama		
Omnibus	Noriai-basha		
Palanquin	Kago		
Parcel	Kozutsumi		
Porter	Ekifu		
Portmanteau	Kaban		
Post-office	$Y\bar{u}binkyoku$		
Railway	$Tetsud\~o$		
Railway-train	Kisha		

River	Kawa	
Road	Michi	
Road (new)	$Shind\tilde{o}$	
,, (old)	$Ky\bar{u}d\bar{o}$	
Sedan chair	Kago	
Station	Suteishon, tei-	
	shaba	
Station master Eki - $ch\bar{o}$		
Sleeping-car	Shindaisha	
Small boat	Hashike-bune	
Steamer	$Jar{o}kisen$	
Steam-launch	$Kojar{o}ki$	
Street	Machi,tōri	
Ticket	Kippu	
" (return)	Õfuku-kippu	
Time-table	Jikanhyō	
Town	Machi, shigai	
Tram-car	Tetsu dō-basha	
Village	Mura	
Water-fall	Taki	
Waiting room Machiai-jo		
Way in .	Iri-guchi	
Way out	De-guchi	

4

Boat-man! take me to the landing place.

Take these packages in the

There are 5 in number.

What is the fare?

Jinrikisha-man! go to the

Sendō! hatoba made ikinasai.

Kono Nimotsu wo fune ni nose nasai.

Kazu wa itsutsu arimasu.

Chinsen wa ikura ka?

Kurumaya! suteishon (hoteru)

station (or hotel). made yuki nasai. Quickly. Hayaku. Go quickly. Hayaku yuke. At what o'clock does the first Ichiban-gisha wa nanji ni detrain start? masuka? Give me one 1st (or 2nd) class --made jōtō (chūtō) kippu ichiticket to---mai kudasai. Two 1st (or 2nd) class tickets ----made jōtō (chūtō) kippu nimai I want return tickets. Ofuku-kippu wo kudasai. What do they cost? Ikura desu ka? Where is the luggage Nimotsu atsukaiba wa doko office ? desu ka? Book this luggage to----. Kono nimotsuwo ---- made okutte kudasai. What is the charge? Unchin wa ikura desuka? Please show your ticket. Kippu wo omisenasai. What time will the train Kono kisha wa nanji ni ----arrive at---? ye tsuki-masu ka? Is there any change of cars -made ni kisha no norikaye on the way to-? ga arimasu ka? You must change cars at -suteishon de norikaye ni ----station. narimasu. Is a dining car attached to Kono kisha wa shokudō tsuki this train? desuka 2 Is a sleeping car attached to Kono kisha wa shindaisha (or this train? nedwi) tsuki desu ka? At what station are tiffin-Dono suteishon de bento wo boxes sold? urimasu ka? Can any foreign food be Yōshoku ga kawaremasu ka? obtained? What do you call this place? Koko wa nanto iu tokoro desu

ka?

Which is the best hotel (or inn) in this town? It is only a little way.

Which is the way to ----?

Please tell me the way. Go straight on.

I will rest a little.

Will you come with me?

Is it much farther?

When will you come?

When will be come?

I have left it behind.

What is there to see here?

It is too wet. I would rather walk.

I have a headache. I have a toothache.

Where can we stop for lunch?

or not.

Kono machide jōtō no hoteru (uadoua) wa dochira desu ka? Jiki soko desu.

----ye yuku michi wa dochira desu ka?

Michi wo oshiete kudasai.

Massugu oide nasai.

Sukoshi yasumimashō.

Issho ni oide nasaimasen ka?

Tōku qozaimasu ka?

Anata wa itsuoide ni narimasu

ka?

Ano-kata wa itsu oide ni narimasu ka?

Wasurete kimashita.

Koko de miru mono wa nandesu ka?

Ame de shiyō ga arimasen.

Arukuhōni itashimashō. Zutsū ga shimasu.

Ha qa itamimasu.

Hiru wa doko de tabem ishō ka?

I shall go whether it rains Faru furazu ni kamawazu yukimasu.

AT A HOTEL OR INN.

Alcove (where the kakemono hangs) Toko-no-ma Bath Bean-soup Apple Ringo

Tokoya, kami-Barber doko

> Furo, oyu Misoshiru

\mathbf{Bed}	Toko	Cigarettes	Kamimaki
Bed clothes	Futon, yagu	Coal	Sekitan
Bed-room	Nema, nebeya	Coffee	Kõhii
Becf.	Gyūniku, ushi	Corkscrew	Sen-nuki
Beef stewed	Ushi-nabe	Cupboard	Todana
Beer	Biiru	Dining-room	$Shokud\bar{o}$
Blanket	Ketto	Dinner (late)	Yüshoku,
Book-keeper	Chōba-gata		Bansan
Boiled fish	Ni-sakana	Door	To
Boots	Kutsu	Door-sash	$Sh\bar{o}ji$
Bottle	Tokuri	(covered	
Box	Hako	with paper)	
Brazier	Hibachi	Downstairs	Nikaino-
Broiled fish	Yaki-sakana		shita
Brown paper	Shibugami	Duck (tame)	Ahiru
Biscuits (very	7	,, (wild)	Kamo
thin)	Senbei,	Eels	Unagi
Bread	Pan	Egg	Tamago
Breakfast	As.ımeshi,	Egg (boiled)	Ude-tamago
	Asahan	Fish	Sakana
Cabbage	Habotan	Fish fritter	Sakana no
Cake	Kashi		tenpora
Candle	$R\bar{o}soku$	Food	Tabemono
Candle-stick	Teshoku	Fork	Nikusashi
" (small):	Bonbori	Fowl	Tori
Chair	Isu	Fruit	Kudamono
Chicken-		Game	Emono
stewed	Tori-nabe	Garden	Niwa
Charcoal	Sumi	Grapes	Budō
Chicken	Niwatori	Guide	Annaisha.
Chopsticks	Hashi		
Cigar	Hamaki-taba-	Hanging	Kakemono
	ko	picture	

Hemp string	Asaito	Meat	Niku
Hemp rope	H osobik i	Milk	$Gy \bar{u} ny \bar{u}$
Horse-radish	Wasabi	Milk (tinned)	Kanzume-no-
Hotel	Hoteru, yado-		chi chi
	ya	Money	Kane
Hot	Atsui	Mosquito	Ka
Hot water		Mosquito-net	Kaya
bottle	Yutanpo	Mustard	Karashi
House	Ie, uchi	Mushroom	Matsudake,
Ice	Kô i		shiita ke
Ice water	Korimizu	Mutton	Hitsuji-no-
Inn	Yadoya, hata-		niku
	goya	Napkin	Kuchifuki,
Inn-keeper	Yadoya-no-	_	nafukin
_	teishu	Oil	Abura
Interpreter	$Ts \bar{u}ben$	Oil-paper	Aburagami
Kettle	Tetsubin	Omelette	Tamagoyaki
Kitchen	Daidokoro	Orange	Mikan
Knife	$H\tilde{o}ch\tilde{o}$	Over-coat	Gaitō, uwagi
Lamb	Kohitsuji-no-	Oyster	Kaki
	niku	Paper-money	Satsu, shihei
Lamp	Ranpu	Paper	Kami
Land-lord	Teishu	Paper lamp	Andon
Land-lady	Okamisan	Paper slides	
Lantern	Chōchin	(of windows) Shēji
Lemon	Yuzu	" (of rooms)	Karakam
Lemonade	Ramune	Partridge	Shako
Light	Akari	Peach	Momo
Lunch	Hirumeshi	Peas	Endō-mame
Manager	Shihainin	Pear	Nashi
Mat	Tatami	Pen (Japa-	
Match	Matchi, suri-	nese)	Fude
	tsukegi	Pepper	Koshō

Persimmon	Kaki	Shoes	Hangutsu
Pheasant	Kiji	Slippers	Uwagutsu
Pickles	Tsukemono,	Snipe	Shigi
LICKIES	kōnomono	Soap	Shabon
Plum	Ume, sumomo	Soup	Soppu, tsuyu
Pork	Buta-no-niku	Soy	
Potatoes	Іто	•	Shōyu, shitaji Kasutera
_ 0000000	THO	Sponge-cake	
Present (to	Kokorozuke	Spoon Stick	Saji .
servants)			Tsuye
Quail	Uzura	Straw-berry	Ichigo
Quilt	Futon	Sugar	Satō
Raw sliced fisl		Sweet bean-	
Raw	Nama	paste	Yokan
Razor	Kamisori	Table	Teiburu, dai
Receipt	Uketori	" (Smal	
Register (of		used at mea	ıl
inn)	Yado-chō	time)	Ozen
Rice (boiled)	Gohan, meshi	Tabacco box	Tabako-bon
Room	Heya, zashiki	Tabacco-pipe	Kiseru
Rug	Hizakake	Tea	Cha
Strong Japan	ese	" (black)	$K\bar{o}cha$
liquor	Sake	Tea-cup	Chawan
Salmon	Shake	Teamoney	Chadai
Salmon-trout	Masu	Tea-pot	Kibisho
Salt.	Shiwo	Third-floor	Sangai
Sandals	Zori (or wara-	Tiffin	Hirumeshi
	ji)	Tinned provi	
Sandwich	Sandowitchi	sions	Kanzume
Sardines	Iwashi	Tip (to coolie	s) Sakate
Sauce	Shoyu	Tooth-pick	Koyōji
Servant(male	· ·	Towel	Tenugui
" (female)	•	Tray	Bon
Screen	Byobu	Tub	Tarai
~~~~~	9	140	20,700

$\mathbf{Umbrella}$	Kasa, kōmori	Water (tepid)	Nurumayu
" (rain)	Amagasa	Water-closet	Nuruma <b>yu</b> Benjo, chōzuba,
Upstairs	Nikai		habakari
Vegetables	Yasai	Wicker-ware	
Vinegar	Su	trunk	Yanagi-gori
Waiter	Bōi, kyūji	Window	Mado
Water	Mizu	Wine	$Bud\bar{o}shu$
,, (hot)	Yu		

Have you a room?

Give me the first good room.

This room will do.

Zashiki ga arimasu ka?

Goku ii zashiki ga irimasu.

Kono zashiki de yoroshū gozaimasu.

What is the charge for a Zashiki dake wa ikura desu room only? ka?

This is my name. Kore wa watakushi no namaye desu.

This is my card. Kore wa watakushi no meishi desu.

I am an English (American). Watakushi wa Eikoku-jin (Amerika-jin) desu.

I want a hot-bath. Furo ni hairitō gozaimasu.
I like a cold-bath. Mizu-buro ga yoroshū gozaimasu.

Please call a barber. Tokoya wo yonde kudasai.
Shave my beard. Hiye wo sotte kudasai.

Cut my hair. Kami wo katte kudasai. Can you give us European Yōshoku ga dekimasu ka?

Can you give us European - Yōshoku ga dekimasu ka: - food ?

Is the food ready? Shokuji ga dekimasu ka?
I am thirsty. Nodo ga kawaki mashita.
I am hungry. Onaka ga sukimashita.

It is ready at any time. Itsu-demo yoroshū gozai masu.

Please send these to the Sentaku ni yatte kudasai. wash.

Bring me a mosquito-net. Please show me the way. Please bring a candle. Shut the window. Please light the lights. Bring a fire (or blanket).

I feel unwell. Is there a doctor here? Please call my boy.

I want a guide (or an interpreter).

What is charge per day? I will start from here early to-morrow morning.

I want to be called at half past 4.

Bring the bill. Please order a jinrikisha.

Please engage two coolies.

Is it all ready? Is nothing forgotton? you have taken.

Kaya wo motte-kite kudasai. Annai shite kudasai. Rōsoku wo motte kite kudasai. Mado wo shimete kudasai. Akari wo tsukete kudasai. Hi (ketto) wo motte kite kudasai.

Kibun ga warū gozaimasu. Koko ni isha ga arimasu ka? Watakushi no bõi wo yonde kudasai.

Annaisha (tsūben) ga hoshū gozaimasu.

Nikkyū wa ikura desu ka? Myōasa hayaku koko wo tachimasu.

Yoji-han ni okoshite moraitō gozaimasu.

Kanjō-gaki wo kudasai. Kuruma itchō yatōte kudasai. Ninsoku wo futari tanonde kudasai.

Shitaku wa dekimashita ka? Wasuremono wa arimasen ka? Many thanks for the trouble Oki ni osewa ni narimashita.

### SHOPPING.

Bamboo-works Takezaiku Armour Gusoku YaÖkii Arrow

Bill	Kanjō	Guide-book	Annaisho
Black Kuroi		Hanging-scrol	l Kakemono
Blue	Aoi	Helmet	Kabuto
Bow	Yumi	Hilt	Tsuka
Brocade	Nishiki	Incense pot	$K$ $\delta ro$
Bronze	Karakane	Inlaid work (o	${f f}$
Carvings	Horimono	gold or sil	
Cabinet	Tansu	ver)	Zōgan
Cheap	Yasui	Ivory	Zõge
Cloisonné	Shippo-yaki	Lacquer	Urushi
Cotton	Momen	Lacquer-ware	Nurimono
Crape	Chirimen	Map	Chizu
Curios	Kottōhin	Mask	Men
Dear	Takai	Medicine	Kusuri
Drawing	$\boldsymbol{E}$	Medicine box	$Inr\bar{o}$
Embroidery	Nuitori	Mirror	$Kag\ (mi$
Egg-shell por	-	Panel	Gagu
celain	Usudeyaki	Photograph	Shashin
Fan (that shu	1•	Photographer	Shashinya
ts)	Ogi, sensu	Porcelain	Setomono
Fan (not shu	t-	Price	Nedan
ting)	Uchiwa	Pearl	Shinju
Gong	Dora	Red	Akai
Gold-lacquer	Kinmakiye	Sword	Katana
Green	Aoi	Silk	Kinu
Guard (of sw-		Watch	Tokei
ord)	Tsuba	White	Shiroi

What is this? What is that? Show me, please. Is that all right? Kore wa nandesu ka? Sore wa nandesu ka? Misete kudasai. Yoroshii gozaimasu ka? 245

That won't do.

When will it be done?

How much?

Too dear. Make it cheaper.

Haven't you cheaper ones? Yasui no wa arimasen ka?

Are they all the same price? Mina donc desu ka?

How much does it all amount Mina de ikura ni narimasu to 2

Send them to --- Hotel.

Haven't you something new ?

What is this used for?

What is this made of?

Pack them well.

Is it all?

Please take care.

Send them to this address. What is the cost of car-

riage?

Do you them?

Karuwazashi

Bad Bank

Warui Ginkō

Sore dewa ikemasen.

Itsu dekimasu ka?

Ikura desu ka? Taka-sugi masu.

Yasuku shite kudasai.

ka?

---hoteru ye todokete kudasai.

Nanika atarashii-mono wa arimasen ka?

Kore wa nanini tsukaimasu

ka? Kore wa nani de dekite imasu

ka ? Yoku nizukuri wo shite kuda-

sai.

Sore dake desu ka?

Ki wo tsukete kudasai.

What is the packing charge? Nizukuri-chin wa ikuradesu ka?

Kono tokoro ye okutte kudasai.

Okuri-chin wa ikura desu ka?

want to insure Hoken wo tsuke masu ka?

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Bazaar	Kankōba [		presses con-
Bill	Kanjō		gratulation
Cards(playing)			(see the ex-
Cards(visiting			planation of
0111115(1111111111111111111111111111111	shi.		" Banzai" in
Change (money	)Tsuri		theadvertise-
Cheque	Kogitte		ment column
Club	Kurabu		of this guide-
Cold	Samui, Tsu-		book).
	metai	Ink(Japanese	
Consulate	Ryōjikan	m Juggler	Tejinas $hi$
Copper coin	$D\bar{o}ka$	Legation	$K \bar{o} shikan$
Dentist	Haisha	Letter	Tegami
Doctor	Isha	Light (not	
Dog	Inu	heavy)	Karui
Embassy	Taishikan	Military	
Exchange	Ryōgaye	officer	Rikugun-Shi-
Fair (festival)			kan.
,	tsuri	Money order	Yūbin-kawa-
Far	Tōi, empõ		se
Feast ·	Gochisō	Naval officer	Kaigun-shi-
Flea	Nomi	1	kan
Gold	Kin	Near	Chikai
Gold-coin	Kin-ka	Office	Jimusho
Good	Yoroshii	Parcel-post	Kozutsumi-
Hard	Katai		yūbin
Hurrah	Banzai (ten-	Postal-card	Hagaki
	thousand	Pretty	Kirei
	years) is the	Police-man	Junsa
	word of the	Police serge	
	Japanese na-	ant	Keibu
	tional cry	Post	$Y \bar{u} bin$
	which ex-	Priest(Shinte	o) Tayū

Priest (Bu	dd-	office	Denshin-kyo-
hist)	$B\bar{o}zu$		ku
Sailor	Suifu	Telegram	$Denpar{o}$
Sea	Umi	Telegraph-	
Shampooer	Amma	draft	Denpō-Kawa-
Shop	Mise		80
Shrine(Shir	ntō) Yashiro, miya	Telephone	Denwa
Silver	Gin	Temple (Buc	dd-
Small	Chiisai	hist)	Tera
Soldier	Heitai	To-day	Konnich <b>i</b>
Stamp(posts	${f age}) Yar ubin$ -gitte	To-morrow	$My\bar{o}nichi$
Story-teller	Hanashika	Ugly	Migurushii
Tea-house	Chaya	Wrestler	Sumotori
Tea-shop	Hajaya	Yesterday	Sakujitsu
Telegraph-			
I	Watakushi	His, her	Ano-hito-no
My	Watakushi-no	It	Sore, are
You	Anata	We	Watakushi-
Your	Anata-no	I	domo
Не	Ano-hito (po-	You (plur	:.) Anata-gata
	lite), ano-	They	Ano-hito-ta-
	otoko (not		chi
	polite).	This	Kore
She	Ano-hito, ano-	That	Sore, are
	onna		
1	Hitotsu or ichi	7 N	Vanatsu or shichi
2	Futatsu,, ni	8 1	lattsu "hachi
3	Mittsu " san	9 1	Kokonotsu or ku
4	Yottsu ,, shi	10 7	Tō or jū
5	Itsutsu],, go	11 J	<b>ū</b> -ichi
6	Muttsu " roku	12 J	Tīī-ni

20	$Ni$ -j $ar{u}$	60	$Roku$ -j $ar{u}$
21	Ni-jū-ichi	70	Shichi-jù
22	$Ni$ - $jar{u}$ - $ni$	80	Hachi-jū
30	San-jū	90	$Ku$ - $j\bar{u}$
40	Shi-jū	100	Hyaku
<b>5</b> 0	$Go ext{-}joldsymbol{ar{u}}$	1000	Sen

No.	ı	Ichi-ban	1	o'eloek	Ichi-ji
,,	2	Ni "	2	,,	Ni- $ji$
,,	3	San "	3	"	San-ji
,,	4	Yo "	4	,,	Yo- $ji$
11	5	Go "	5	,,	Go-ji

### Half-past 1 o'clock—ichi-ji han or ichi-ji san-jippun.

Good morning.
Good evening.
Good night.
Good-bye.
That is so.
That is not so.
That is plenty.

Please listen
Just go and see.
Don't do that.
Why do you do such things?
Who is it?
When is it?
I don't know.
Which is yours?
This is mine.

Ohayō, or konnichi-wa.

Komban-wa
Oyasumi nasai,
Sayōnara,
Sayō de gozaimasu,
Sayō de gozaimaseu,
Sayō de takusan desu,

Kiite kudasai.
Chotto mite kudasai.
Sõ nasattewa ikemasen.
Naze sonna koto wo nasai masu ka?
Dare desu ka?
Itsudesu ka?
Shirimasen.

Dochiraga anatano desu ka? Korega watakushi no desu.

Please leave off. Is anything the matter? What a pity! I have none at all. Has nobody come? Can you? Yes. I can. No. I can't. What is the reason? It is your mistake. It is my fault. Please give it to me. I have not yet decided. It cannot be found. Will you guarantee it? It is a fine day. It is hot. It is very cold. Come in, please. Please wait here a little. Please sit down. Do you speak English (French or German)?

I speak a little. This is my friend.

I am glad to see you.

Where have you been?

What is this called in Japanese? Oyoshi nasai.

Dōka shi mashita ka? Oshii koto desu ne!

Sukoshi mo arimasen.

Dare mo kimasen deshita ka? Deki masu ka?

Hai, dekimasu. Iiye, dekimasen.

Dō iu wake desu ka? Anata no machigai desu.

Watakushi ga warū gozaimasu.

Sore wo kudasai. Mada kime masen. Midashi masen. Uke-ai masu ka?

Yoi tenki de gozarmasu.

O-atsū gozaimasu.

Taihen osamū gozaimasu.

Ohairi nasai.

Dōzo sukoshi omachi nasai.

Dozo okake nasai.

Igirisugo (Furansugo or Doitsugo) wo hanashi nasai masu

ka?

Sukoshi hanashi masu.

Kore wa watakushi no tomodachi de gozaimasu.

Omeni kakari mashite yorokobi masu.

Dochira ye oide nasai mashita ka?

Kore wa Nihon-go de nanto mōshi masu ka?

### (250)

Do you understand?
I do not understand.
It is very inconvenient.
Say it once more please.
Thank you.
Don't mention it.
Please do not trouble.
What time is it?
Excuse me.
Please come again.

Wakari masu ka?
Wakari masen.
Yohodo fubendesu.
Dōzo mō-ichido itte kudasai.
Arigatō gozai masu,
Dōitashi mashite.
Dōzo okamai nasai masuna.
Nanji de gozaimasu ka?
Gomen nasai.
Dōzo mata oide nasai.



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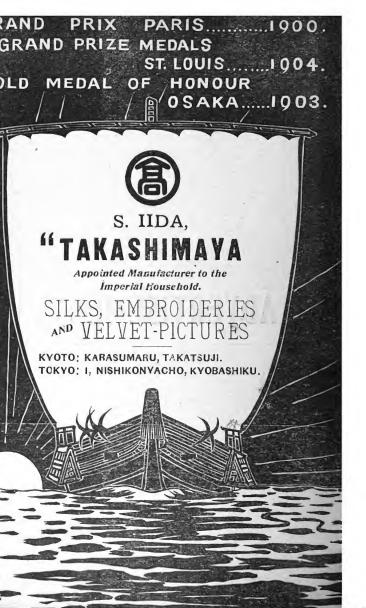
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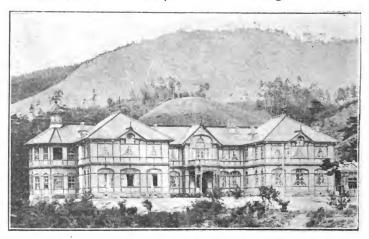
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Subscribed Capital Yen 24,000,000.00 Paid-up Capital 18,000,000.00 Reserve Fund -21,000,000.00 1,000,000.00 Special Reserve Fund

### Board of Directors.

President: Korekiyo Takahashi, Esq.

(Nagatane Soma, Esq.

Directors Riyemon Kimura, Esq. Ippei Wakao, Esq. Masunosuke Odagiri, Esq.

Kokichi Sonoda, Esq.

Rokuro Hara, Esq. Yuki Yamakawa, Esq.

### HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

Nagasaki, Tokyo. Kobe. Osaka. London. Lyons. Bombay. New York. Hongkong. San Francisco. Hawaii. Shanghai. Niuchwang. Chefoo. Tientsin. Peking. Funtien. Tieling. Liushunkow. Talien.

Correspondents in all the chief commercial cities of the world.

LONDON

(Parr's Bank, Ltd.

BANKERS. Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd. London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

### HEAD OFFICE.

Interest allowed

Every description of Banking business transacted.

For particulars, apply to the Manager.

Certified cheques on this Bank will be taken by the Custom House as cash in payment of duty.

Special Safe Deposit Boxes are provided in the Vault of the Bank.

H. BEKKEY, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama, March, 1906.



### TOKYO BRANCH

OF THE

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

(SHOKIN GINKO.)

No. 1, Honryogaye=cho, Tokyo,
Opposite Nippon Ginko,

Tel.: Honkyoku Nos. 1,260 and 774.

# GENERAL Banking and Exchange Business Transacted.

For particulars, apply to

T. KAWASHIMA, Manager.

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Telegraphic Address: "KOGIN."

Codes Used: "A. I.", " A. B. C. 5th " " Western Union. 1901."



Telephone Nos.: Honkyoku.....37 (Long Distance), 41, 102 and 3300:

# THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO.

(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)

#### HEAD OFFICE:

No. 1, Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

#### OFFICERS:

President......Juichi Soyeda, Esq.

#### DIRECTORS:

Otoya Tomono, Esq. Otoya Tomono, Esq. Tatsukuro mou Naoshi Kaneko, Esq. Jun Saito, Esq.

Tatsukuro Inouye, Esq.

#### AUDITORS:

Baron Eiichi Shibusawa.

Kihachiro Okura, Esq.

Kahei Otani, Esq.

Established by the Imperial Japanese Government, by Virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.

#### **BUSINESS TRANSACTED:**

- 1. Making loans on the security of national loan-bonds, prefectural or municipal loan-bonds, or the debentures and shares of companies.
- Subscribing for, or taking over by transfer, national loan-bonds prefectural or municipal loan-bonds, or debentures of companies. 2.
- Receiving deposits of money and undertaking the custody of goods entrusted 3. to it for safe-keeping.
- Undertaking trust business.
- 5. Discount bills on the security of national loan-bonds, prefectural or municipal loan-bonds or the debentures or shares of companies.
- 6. Making loans on the security of estate (zaidan) created by virtue of Mortgage Laws.
- Carrying on all other Banking business sauctioned by the Minister of Finance 7. in accordance with Laws or Ordinances.

Business Hours: From 9, a.m., till 3, p.m. Authorized Capital......Yen 17,500,000.



# The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.

ORIGINAL CHARTER, Dated 1878.

Paid-up Capital - - - *Yen* 600,000.00 Reserve Fund- - - , 1,750,000.00 Deposits (Dec. 31st 1905) - - , 13,973,545.86

#### HEAD OFFICE:

Yorozu-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Yokyo.

President: -K. TAKATA, Esq. Managing Director: -K. IKEDA, Esq.

#### YOKOHAMA OFFICE:

Nos. 53, 54, & 55, Honcho, Shichome.

#### KYOTO OFFICE:

Karasumaru Rokkaku.

Transacts General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business. Issues Traveller's letter of credit on all the important places, home and abroad.

Offers great facilities to the foreign Tourists in Japan.
Foreign bills are negotiated on the most favourable terms.
Safe Deposit Institution in the Yokohama Office affords safe custody to the valuables.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

On fixed deposit for 6 months and upwards at the rate of 5 % per annum.

On current account at the rate of 2.56. % per annum. On Petty Current account at the rate of 3.65. % per annum.

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### SANYO RAILWAY.

Kobe to Shimonoseki (330 Miles).
Inland Sea Railroad.
Finest Scenic Line in Japan.
Shimonoseki to Fusan (120 Miles).
Steamship Connection Between Japan and Corea.
S.S. "Iki Maru" and "Tsushima Maru" Ply Daily.

The Sanyo Railway skirts the Inland Sea of Japan, so famous for its beautiful scenery and places of historical interest which appear much more attractive to travellers when seen from the train, than from a steamer, as picturesque views of both land and water are before them. Travellers by train enjoy opportunities of observing the domestic customs and munners of the people. No part of the journey can be called uninteresting.

A Fast Through Express Train leaves Shinbashi (Tokyo) and Shimonosek-daily connecting closely with the Shimonoseki—Fusan Steamers. Beside the trains, Three more Express Trains leave Kobe and Shimonoseki daily connects ing with the Tokaido Railway Express trains at Kobe and with the Kiushin Railway at Moji. All these trains are made up of fine bogic corridor coachei with up-to-date Sleeping and Dining Cars attached which are illuminated by electric light.

The Steamships "Iki Maru" and "Tsushima Maru" which ply between Shimonoseki and Fusan to connect the Sanyo Failway with the Corean Railways at Fusan, are two magnificent twin screw steel vessels of 1680 tons each, speed 15 knots. These steamers leave Shimonoseki and Fusan every evening making regular and close connection with the through trains on either side.

The steamship fares are Yen 12 1st class with foreign food, and Yen 7 2nd class and Yen 3.50 3rd class with Japanese food.

Customs and Quarantine Facilities. Both Japanese and Corean Customs and Quarantine officials make their examinations on the steamers during tht voyage, so that passengers can land immedia ely on arrival in port.

Arrangements have been made with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Grea Northern S. S. Company and Mr. D. Deshler's steamers, allowing their 1st and 2nd class through ticket holders the option of travelling on land by railroad. Passengers by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Mr. D. Deshler's steamers between Kobe and Shimonoseki and those by the Great Northern steamers between Kobe and Nagasaki and vice versa without extra charge. Railway tickets can be obtained on board or at the offices and agencies of the Companies.

The Sanyo Hotel, an excellent First Class Railway Hotel, is situated near Shimonoseki Station under the management of the Company. The hotel is fully equipped with all modern improvements such as a fine bar, first class billiard tables, elegantly furnished parlor, reading rooms, excellent cuisine, &c.

Illustrated English Guides can be obtained by applying to the Traffic Manager K. Nishino.......Office, Hiogo Station.

# KIUSHU RAILWAY.

Head Office: MOJI.



Mt. Aso (20 miles from Kumamoto).



Rapids of Kumagawa—
40 miles in length, may
be desc nded in 5 hrs. to
Yatsushiro.



Uwo zumi Fall at the east foot of Mt. Aso.



Suizenfi, the land-scape garden (21 m, from Kum moto).



Distant View of Mt. Aso.

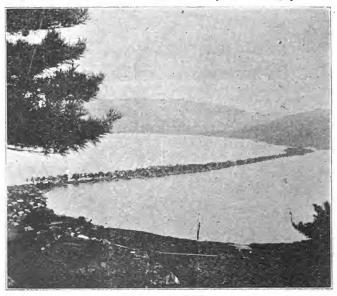


Mt. Unzen (4,400 ft. high above sea level), may be reached from Isahaya or Misumi railway station,



## THE HANKAKU RAILWAY

is the only direct route from Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto to the western Japan sea-board towns Maizuru and Miyazu. This line passes through the finest mountain and river scenery of Central Japan.



Ams-ro-Hashidate.

Numerous Mineral Springs are situated along the line, among them, those of Takarazuka and Arima being most widely famed for their

medicinal and invigorating qualities.

The fine ferry-boat of the Hankaku Railway is now plying between Maizuru and Miyazu in connection with the trains, the passage of 16 miles taking one and half hour. This excellent service conveys visitors to the famous

#### AMA-NO-HASHIDATE,

3 of the Three Celebrated Sights of Japan.



# YUBARI AND SORACHI COALS.

Capital: = = = = Yen 27,000,000 Bond: = = = = = 10,000,000 Annual Output of Coal 1,500,000 tons.

### Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha

(Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Company.)

No. 13, Minami Iida-machi, Kyobashi-ku.

#### Tokyo, Japan.

TELEGRAMS: "TANKO," TOKYO.

All Communication should be Addressed to the Tokyo Office.

### **Exporting Ports: Mororan and Otaru.**

THE COALS CAN BE OBTAINED AT

Tokyo, Yokohama, Mororan, Otaru, Hongkong, Singapore, and other principal ports.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH OFFICE:

Onoye=cho Itchome.

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THE

# Tokyo Stock Exchange, Ltd.

KABUTO-CHO, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

Capital . . . Yen 4,000,000.

Deals in Domestic and Foreign Bonds of all Kinds. It is bound by its Constitution to hold itself Responsible for the Good Faith of the parties in All Transactions.

#### PRESIDENT:

BUYEI NAKANO, Esq.

#### DIRECTORS:

Kan-ichi Ito, Esq. Yukitaka Nakashima, Esq. Komanosuke Yeguchi, Esq. Toru Watanabe, Esq.

Telephone Nos. 55, 970 L.D. and 2383 Nantwa.

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By Prof. B. H. Chamberlain and W. B. Mason.

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### S. NAMIKAWA & CO.

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Cloisonné Wares,

Inlaid with gold and Silver.

AND

#### EVERY DESCRIPTION OF POTTERY.

WE have manufactured these goods and dealt in them for many years. We began the manufacture of a peculiar kin'd of Cloisonn's in 1880. By bringing out improvements from time to time, our wares have been mented for their excellence and have secured Fifty Eight Gold and Silver Medals at Domestic and Foreign Exhibitions. Among the manufacturers, we alone, received orders from the government for Cloisonn's Ware Without wires (first manufactured in 1889) secured Gold Medal at the Third National Exhibition, Gold Medals at the Fine Art Exhibitions and the Competitive Exhibitions held in Uyeno Park (Tokyo), Grand Prix at the Paris Exhibition, dispersion, also Grand Prix at the Paris Exhibition (1900), Grand rize at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (1904.)

# K. Murata.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in .

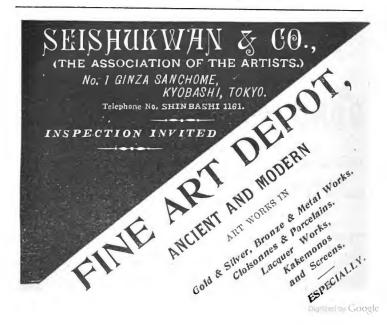
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TELEPHONE: NANIWA No. 2607.



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### ASANUMA & CO.

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#### HARE BROKERS. BOND AND S

FOR CASH DELIVERY ONLY

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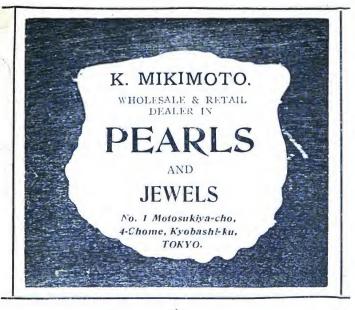
HEAD OFFICE No. 6, Sakamoto cho (Kaiunbashi-dori), Nihonbashi-ku,

Tokyo City, Japan.
Telephones (Long Distance) Naniwa Nos. 138, 233, 306, 1546, 2802.

BRANCH OFFICE No. 105, Doshomachi, Nicho-me, Higashi-ku, Osaka City, Japan.

Telephone (Long Distance), Higashi .......... No. 2308.

The Momiliya Firm of Tokyo is the pioneer in Japan of all cash transactions of negotiable bonds. Its credit has increased day by day, and the amount of business effected by the firm totals more than 100 million Yen a year—an amount unequalled by anyother firm. A "Daily Report," in English, of the value of a Japanese Bonds and Shares is published regularly by the Firm, many copies of which are greatly welcome by foreigners—These lists may be obtained on application; and the firm is always willing to receive inquiries, and to afford their patrons every convenience by mailing their bargains to their own residences and facilitating all their cash transactions.





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Manufacturers, Importers, and Exporters of Gold and Silver Braids, Threads and Wires of every Description.

OFFICIAL OUTFITTERS OF THE UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S IMPERIAL ARMY AND NAVY OF JAPAN.

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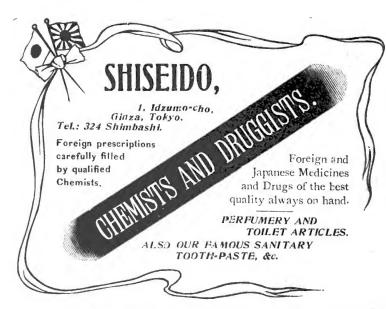
> Telephone: No. 1201 No. 2589

#### BRANCH OFFICE:

No. 74 Odawaracho 2 chome, Nagoya City, Japan.

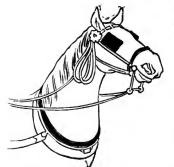
Telephone: 682.

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Imperial Hotel Premises TOKYO.



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DOUBLE OR SINGLE.

Tel. No. 371 Shinbashi.

Proprietor J. Toda.



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AND

EXPORTER IN

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TOKIO.
(Tel. No. 1871 Shinbashi)

No. 257-8 Broad Way SHANGHAI.

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# THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "BANZAL"

THE word "BANZAI" (ten thousand years), the Japanese national cry which expresses congratulations, is now as widely known in the world as the fame of Japan itself. The origin of the word, however, dates back only 15 or 16 years. The Tokyo Imperial University is the place where the popular word, now on everybody's lips, was first used. That is to say, the word was "coined" after much study and research by Dr. Shigeno, a great authority on Japanese literature. The motive that prompted the learned professor to manufacture the word, which has since become so popular, was that he had been asked to find a Japanese equivalent for "Hurrah" with a view to its use by the professors and students of the University on the occasion of their welcoming His Majesty on the morning of Feb. 11th, 1889, at the celebration of the promulgation of the Constitution.

A few years ago in a mountain about 50 miles west of Nikko, the spring of ideal table water, containing aboundant of natural carbonic acid gas, was discovered. Since last year this cold mineral water has been bottled and marketed on a large scale. The Imperial University has recommended this mineral water as the best mineral table water produced in Japan and because the word "Banzai," which owes its origin to the same University, has now become quite popular, the management decided that this beverage should be known by the same happy word "Banzai,"—Japan Gazette, 6th Jan., 1906.

Is there any merchandise which has been officially recommended by the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University?

#### ONLY ONE. IT IS____

# BANZAI

#### MINERAL WATER.

An incomparable, delicious and refreshing natural beverage; pure, fresh and sparkling, from Japan's best cold Mineral Spring.

The only reliable table water in the Orient; bottled only with its genuine natural gas under the strictest supervision.

### IWASHIRO MINERAL WATER CO.,

Hachikan-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

#### To be obtained from

FABER & VOIGT, Yokohama and Kobe.

C. M. DUFF, 74 A, Yokohama.

T. OWARIYA, 6, Sakai-cho Itchome, Yokohama.

T. KAMEYA, 1, Takekawa-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

SEIYO-KEN, Tokyo.

KANAYA HOTEL, Nikko.

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#### . . THE . .

# SHIBAURA ENGINEERING WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, DYNAMOS, MOTORS ETG.

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CABLE ADDRESS :- "SHIBAURA."

Telephone Nos: 53, 350,3 233, Shimbashi.

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# MITSUI 🚱 GINKO.

(Mitsui Bank)

Capital - - Yen 5,000,000 | Reserve Fund Yen 7,000,000

#### Head Office; Tokyo:

No. 1, SURUGA-CHO, NIHONBASHI-KU. Telephone: Nos. 129, 130, 299 & 420, "Honkyoku,"

#### RATES OF INTEREST.

On Fixed Deposit for and above 6 m nths 5 per cent, per annum.

On Current Account .7 sen per 100 yen on Daily Balance, viz.; 2.555 per cent. per annum.

On Petty Current Account (Saving Deposits) 1 sen per 100 yen on Daily Balance, viz.: 3.65 per cent. per annum.

#### BRANCHES:

Fukagawa, (Tokyo.) Osaka. Hiroshima. Kobe. Kvoto. Moii. Nagasaki. Nagoya.

Otaru. Oten. Shimone seki. Wakayama. Yokohama.

Yokohama Branch: - No. 21, Honcho Nichome. Kobe Branch: - No. 10, Sakayemachi Tori Sanchome.

Mar. 15th 1906.

PEACOCK BRAND

# HIRANO

(Tansan)

Awarded the Highest Gold Medal at the St. Louis Exhibition, 1904.

There's no Better | You'd better not Mineral Water in Japan than the Brand "Kujaku-Jirushi"

use any other but the " Peacock Brand"

(Peacock-Brand.) (Kujaku-Jirushi.)

### Kujaku Shokai.

SALES DEPARTMENT

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Telephone No. 1490 Higashi.







# THE MITSUI MINING CO.

Established in 1892.

Head Office : 1, Suruga-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Yokyo.

Telephone Nos. 275, 309, 574, Honkyoku.

The largest coal miners in the East. Annual production, 2,000,000 tons, being equal to one-fifth of the total coal production of Japan

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Iwaonobori Sulphur Mine, Iwanai, Iwanai-gun, Shiribeshi, Hokkaido

Sole Agents for the Company's Coals and other Mineral Products:

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Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI."

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Japan Sole Agents for

The American Bridge Co., New York, The Pacific Phosphate Co., Ltd., London. American Locomotive Co., New York, Read Holiday & Co., London, Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd., Pittsburg, General Electric Co., Schenectady, Platt Brothers & Co., Oldham, Vickers Sons & Maxim Ltd., Sheffield, Libby & Meneill Libby, Chicago,

Swift Co., Chicago. Sun Insurance Co., London, London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Live pool.

Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd., London, etc..

China Sole Agents for The Japanese Government Monopoly Tobacco. Sole Proprietors of the Milke, Tagawa and Yamano Coal Mines, and, Sole Agents for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Mannoura, Ohnoura, Otsuji, Sonoda, Tsubakuro, Yoshino, Yunokibara and other Coals.

#### President:

HACHIROJIRO MITSUI, Esq.

#### Directors:

SENJIRO WATANABE, Esq. (in Tokyo); GHCHI HDA, Esq. (in Tokyo): KENZO IWAHARA, Esq. (in New York); SANKICHI KOMURO, Esq. (in London); JOTARO YAMAMOTO, Esq. (in Shanghai).

Head Office: - No. 1, Surugacho, Nihonbashiku, Tokyo, Japan.

#### BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

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General Telegraphic Address " MITSUI" A B C 4th & 5th Edition, A-1, Liebers, & Western Union Codes Usecoole



ETC., ETC., ETC.

Orders carefully and promptly executed. Show Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Elegantly furnished Rooms for rest and toilet.

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This House, the largest manufacturer and dealer in lacquer wares in the metropolis, was under the special patronage of various Daimyos during the Feudal Times and is at present much favoured by the Imperial Families and the highest nobility.

This House, makes all kinds of lacquer, both ancient and modern, all of which are elaborately and artistically finished and warranted as to quality. It is not astonishing that First class Gold Medals were awarded us at the last Paris Exposition, and also at the Fifth National Exhibition held at Osaka.

This House, is connected only with those artists who rank as first class, hence both designs and finish are of superior make, and orders are promptly executed. A variety of goods at fixed and moderate prices are on view in an upstairs room where specimens of methods of work may also be seen.

#### Inspection is Most Respectfully Solicited.

The Electric cars stop almost in front of the House, and only a few steps from the famous bridge called *Nihon-Bashi*.

Proprietor . . . . . Kashiwabara Magozaemon.

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PRIZE ST. LOUIS

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SETTION PRIX HOMO, 1905 R

SETTION OF HOMOUR OSAKO 1905 R

KINKOZAH PoTteRY

AWATA KYOTO

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